

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA - FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA

ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY

Contrastive study of the translation equivalents of the Czech particles *tedy* and *tak* in parallel electronic English texts

Srovnávací překladová studie českých částic *tedy* a *tak* v paralelních elektronických anglických textech

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

Vedoucí diplomové práce:

prof. doc. PhDr. Aleš Klégr

Zpracoval:

Bc. Štěpán Horálek

anglistika-amerikanistika

Praha, květen 2013

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto diplomovou práci vypracoval samostatně, že jsem řádně citoval všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

V Praze dne 9. května 2013

Děkuji panu prof. doc. PhDr. Aleši Klégrovi za laskavé a podnětné vedení.

Děkuji rovněž svým nejbližším za oporu, kterou mi byli v letech studia; zvláště pak paní Jiřině Horákové a slečně Johaně Labanczové.

Souhlasím se zapůjčením diplomové práce ke studijním účelům.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Theoretical background	2
2.1	Treatment of particles in Czech grammatical theory	2
2.1.1	Parts of speech	2
2.1.2	Particles as a part of speech	3
2.1.3	Definition of particles	3
2.1.4	Particles and functionally similar parts of speech	4
2.1.5	Classification of particles	5
2.1.5.1	Modal or epistemic particles	6
2.1.5.2	Evaluative particles	7
2.1.5.3	Optative or preferential particles	8
2.1.5.4	Sentence adverbials or attitudinal particles	8
2.1.5.5	Modifying particles	9
2.1.5.6	Illocutionary particles	10
2.1.5.7	Intensifying particles	11
2.1.5.8	Assurance particles	11
2.1.5.9	Focalizing particles	12
2.1.5.10	Approximation particles	13
2.1.5.11	Response particles	13
2.1.5.12	Negation particles	14
2.1.6	Particles as connectors	14
2.1.7	Tedy/teda and tak	15
2.2	Equivalents of the Czech particles in English grammatical theory	16
2.2.1	Finding correspondences	16
2.2.2	Conjuncts (linking adverbials)	17
2.2.2.1	Listing conjuncts	18
2.2.2.2	Summative conjuncts	19
2.2.2.3	Appositional conjuncts	19
2.2.2.4	Resultive conjuncts	20
2.2.2.5	Inferential conjuncts	21
2.2.2.6	Contrastive conjuncts	21
2.2.2.7	Transitional conjuncts	22
2.2.3	Discourse particles	23
2.2.3.1	Discourse Markers	23
2.2.3.2	Characteristics of discourse particles	24
2.2.3.3	Discourse particles on textual level	25
2.2.3.4	Discourse particles on interpersonal level	26
2.2.4	Formal non-equivalency	27
2.3	Concluding remarks	27
3	Methodology	29
4	Analysis	31
4.1	Meanings of tedy	31
4.1.1	Tedy as a modifying particle	32
4.1.1.1	The modifying tedy expressing the speaker's astonishment	33
4.1.1.2	The modifying tedy expressing the speaker's insistence	33
4.1.1.3	The modifying tedy expressing the speaker's irritation	34
4.1.2	Tedy as a connecting particle	35
4.1.2.1	The connecting tedy expressing inference	35

4.1.2.2 The connecting tedy expressing restatement	36
4.1.2.3 The connecting tedy expressing result	37
4.1.2.4 The connecting tedy expressing summary	37
4.2 English counterparts of tedy	38
4.2.1 English counterparts of tedy as a modifying particle.....	39
4.2.1.1 The modifying tedy translated as so	39
4.2.1.2 The modifying tedy translated as then	40
4.2.1.3 The modifying tedy translated by a prepositional phrase or a paraphrase	40
4.2.1.4 Omission of the modifying tedy	41
4.2.2 English counterparts of tedy as a connecting particle.....	42
4.2.2.1 The connecting tedy translated as hence and then	43
4.2.2.2 The connecting tedy translated as so.....	44
4.2.2.3 The connecting tedy translated as therefore	44
4.2.2.4 The connecting tedy translated as thus.....	45
4.2.2.5 The connecting tedy translated by a prepositional phrase or paraphrase.....	46
4.2.2.6 Omission of the connecting tedy	47
4.3 Meanings of tak	47
4.3.1 Tak as a modifying particle	48
4.3.1.1 The modifying tak expressing the speaker's astonishment.....	48
4.3.1.2 The modifying tak expressing the speaker's insistence	49
4.3.1.3 The modifying tak expressing the speaker's irritation.....	50
4.3.1.4 The modifying tak expressing the speaker's reproach.....	50
4.3.2 Tak as a connecting particle	51
4.3.2.1 The connecting tak expressing inference	52
4.3.2.2 The connecting tak expressing result	52
4.3.2.3 The connecting tak expressing summary	53
4.3.2.4 The connecting tak expressing topic shift	54
4.4 English counterparts of tak.....	55
4.4.1 English counterparts of tak as a modifying particle	55
4.4.1.1 The modifying tak translated as so	56
4.4.1.2 The modifying tak translated as then and well	56
4.4.1.3 The modifying tak reflected by a paraphrase	57
4.4.1.4 Omission of the modifying tak	58
4.4.2 English counterparts of tak as a connecting particle.....	58
4.4.2.1 The connecting tak translated as now and well	59
4.4.2.2 The connecting tak translated as so.....	59
4.4.2.3 The connecting tak translated as then	60
4.4.2.4 The connecting tak translated by thus, therefore and a prepositional phrase.....	60
4.4.2.5 Paraphrase and omission of the connecting tak.....	61
5 Conclusion	63
Český souhrn.....	68
Bibliography.....	74
Appendix.....	75

List of tables

Table 1: Tentative correlation between the classifications of particles in Czech and English	28
Table 2: Occurrence of <i>tedy</i> according to particle class and particular use	32
Table 3: Uses of the modifying <i>tedy</i>	33
Table 4: Uses of the connecting <i>tedy</i>	35
Table 5: Overall distribution of the English formal representations of <i>tedy</i>	39
Table 6: Counterparts of the modifying <i>tedy</i>	39
Table 7: Counterparts of the connecting <i>tedy</i>	43
Table 8: Occurrence of <i>tak</i> according to particle class and particular use	48
Table 9: Uses of the modifying <i>tak</i>	48
Table 10: Uses of the connecting <i>tak</i>	52
Table 11: Overall distribution of the English formal representations of <i>tak</i>	55
Table 12: Counterparts of the modifying <i>tak</i>	56
Table 13: Counterparts of the connecting <i>tak</i>	59
Table 14: Correspondence between the uses of <i>tedy</i> and its English counterparts	64
Table 15: Correspondence between the uses of <i>tak</i> and its English counterparts	65

1 Introduction

The present thesis presents a contrastive analysis of the Czech modifying and connecting particles *tedy* and *tak* and their English counterparts. Since the class of Czech particles as a part of speech has no exact formal equivalence in English, their frequent occurrence in the Czech language can present difficulties for translators, teachers as well as lexicographers. Therefore, a research into the English counterparts of the Czech particles can provide useful information for the fields of translation studies, didactics, and dictionary research. The analysis is corpus based and studies occurrences of *tedy* and *tak* in Czech novels and their English translations, for it is expected that a quality translation will provide a representative overview of possible correlates, which will contribute to their description and classification.

The theoretical chapter of the thesis will firstly outline the treatment of particles in the Czech grammars and linguistic literature, their definition and classification, and secondly, it will discuss formal correspondences of the Czech particles in the English grammars and linguistic literature, with the focus on the English conjuncts and discourse particles as most likely candidates of the formal equivalence of *tedy* and *tak* as modifying and connecting particles. The methodological chapter will introduce the source material for the analysis and clarify the selection of the sample.

The empirical chapter analyzes 200 occurrences of *tedy* and *tak* and their English counterparts gathered from the corpus. The data will be analyzed firstly according to particular functions and meanings of the particles and secondly according to different means of translation found among their English counterparts. The findings will be studied quantitatively and presented in tables as well as qualitatively by the means of exemplification.

The conclusion will summarize and evaluate the findings from the empirical chapter and will combine the results of the analyses in order to provide an overview of the English counterparts of *tedy* and *tak* according to their functions and meanings.

2 Theoretical background

The theoretical chapter of the present thesis consists of three sections. Section 2.1 discusses the phenomenon of the Czech particles as a part of speech and outlines their classification, in order to provide theoretical background for the analysis of *tedy* and *tak* as the Czech modifying and connecting particles. The section 2.2 focuses on possible formal equivalents of *tedy* and *tak* in English grammars. The section 2.3 presents concluding remarks regarding the different treatment of the phenomenon in Czech and English.

2.1 Treatment of particles in Czech grammatical theory

This section discusses the treatment of particles in Czech grammars and linguistic literature. The Czech particles are first delimited as a part of speech (2.1.1 – 2), then their definitions and distinguishing criteria are outlined (2.1.3 – 4) and lastly a thorough classification of the Czech particles according to their function and specific properties is presented (2.1.5 – 6). The present description of particles is predominantly based on the Czech academic grammars *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (Grepl et al. 1995, PMČ henceforth) and *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986, MČ2 henceforth) and complemented by linguistic articles discussing various aspects of the Czech particles (Grepl 1989: 95 - 99, Vondráček 1998: 29 - 37, Čermák 2008: 63 - 75). The classification of particles in 2.1.5 draws mainly from *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny* (Karlík, Nekula, Pleskalová 2002, EŠČ henceforth).

2.1.1 Parts of speech

According to PMČ (1995: 228) the Czech grammatical tradition distinguishes ten parts of speech (slovní druhy): nouns (podstatná jména), adjectives (přídavná jména), pronouns (zájmena), numerals (číslovky), verbs (slovesa), adverbs (příslowce), prepositions (předložky), conjunctions (spojky), interjections (citoslovce) and particles (částice). From the morphological point of view, these parts of speech further subdivide into inflected and uninflected words depending on whether they combine with affixes in order to express grammatical properties such as case or tense. From the semantic point of view, parts of speech are words naming various kinds of phenomena of the extralinguistic reality (ibid: 229) and they are subdivided into lexical words (autosémantika) and grammatical words (syntémantika) according to the degree of autonomy of the meaning they bear. Lexical words (ibid: 73) are semantically autonomous and function syntactically as clause elements, whereas grammatical words (ibid: 74) are semantically dependent and acquire their full meaning only

in connection with lexical words; additionally, they do not function as clause elements: instead, they contribute to the formation and organization of the text

2.1.2 Particles as a part of speech

As pointed out in 2.1.1, Czech particles are considered a part of speech and in the above subdivisions fall under uninflected, grammatical words. However as noted in ESČ (2002: 62), rather than being a homogenous part of speech they consist of a “set of a few distinct groups of words.” Čermák (2008: 63) sees the cause of this state in the traditional approach to particles as a residual category used for “everything inconvenient or obscure” and points out that up to the present particles have been one of the most underestimated and descriptively overlooked parts of speech. According to MČ2 (1986: 228), about twenty five per cent of particles are homonymous with other parts of speech, namely conjunctions and adverbs. Additionally, Grepl (1989: 95) assumes that particles also subsume grammaticalized clauses such as *ať visím* (*I’ll be hanged*), calling these “function particles.” PMČ (1995: 358) then defines particles as a “very heterogeneous group of uninflected expressions with grammatical meaning, which does not include prepositions and conjunctions.” Definitions and classifications of particles in the Czech grammars are then based primarily on their functional features rather than on formal ones.

2.1.3 Definition of particles

The definitions of particles in the used reference works vary in scope; while PMČ and ESČ define particles rather vaguely as uninflected, grammatical words and save a detailed description for individual particle classes, MČ2 as well as Grepl (1989), Vondráček (1998) and Čermák (2008) provide definitions applicable to particles as a part of speech in general.

MČ2 (1986: 230) defines particles as words expressing the relationship of the speaker towards the reality, the hearer, content or text structure, which are not components of the basic sentence structure or its derivatives. Thanks to their expressivity, particles have the “actualization function” consisting in the speaker’s emphasis of a linguistic means in the text which results in a change or shift of the meaning. Furthermore, some particles (ibid: 230) can add an emotional or evaluative tone to the proposition, such as the emotion of “indifference” and the “certainty” evaluation in the case of the particles *beztak*, *beztoho*, *stejně* (all translatable as *anyway*).

Grepl (1989: 96) describes particles as expressions which “modify and modalize” the meaning, contribute to the signalling of the communicative intentions and attitudes of the speaker and which are often important means of text coherence and segmentation. He considers the most significant function of particles their participation in the indication of illocutionary force and expressing the subjective attitudes of the speaker.

Vondráček (1998: 34) defines particles as grammatical, uninflected words which are non-syntagmatic and which function as expressive, text-formative or communication modifiers of proposition (expresivní, textovorné, komunikační výpověďové modifikátory).

According to Čermák (2008: 64), particles are, from the functional point of view, such expressions which convey the (non)subjective relationship of the speaker to the context, reality, hearer, content or form of the proposition and which do not have a fixed position in a sentence, but do express certain tendencies to assume one. They are constituents added to the proposition as the “means of expressing various pragmatic features par excellence.”

2.1.4 Particles and functionally similar parts of speech

As numerous particles are formally homonymous with (cf. 2.1.2) and functionally close to other parts of speech (cf. 2.1.3), namely adverbs, conjunctions and interjections, it is important to specify the criteria which will distinguish between particles and these other parts of speech. MČ2 (1986: 229) provides such criteria; here, they are complemented with examples from PMČ (1995: 362 - 363) in the cases of [1] and [2] and Vondráček (1998: 36) in the case of [3].

Both particles and adverbs can relate to verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. However, unlike adverbs particles are not clause elements and do not form syntagmas with words they relate to. [1a] shows the Czech word *prostě* as an adverb, [1b] as a particle:

[1a] Řekni to **prostě**! (Say it **simply**!)

[1b] **Prostě** to řekni! (**Just** say it!)

Unlike conjunctions particles do not have an “autonomous, clear-cut connecting function.” However, some particles function, usually in connection with conjunctions, as the means of connection or continuation in the functions or as parts of connectors. In [2a] the Czech word *ale* functions as an adversative conjunction, in [2b] it is a particle implying a “certain expectation” (PMČ 1995: 695):

[2a] *Petr přijel, ale Marie zůstala raději doma.* (*Petr arrived, **but** Marie preferred to stay at home.*)

[2b] *To jsou ale vousy!* (*What **a hell of** a beard!*)

While particles combine with the proposition, interjections represent autonomous (parenthetic) propositions on their own. Vondráček (1998: 35) points out that in order to distinguish a particle from an interjection it is essential to realize the measure of the particular lexeme's propositional value. Although particles carry a certain amount of information niveau, their meaning is primarily realized through sentence or text. By contrast, interjections are fully informational on their own. [3a] shows the Czech word *ach* as an interjection expressing a sigh, followed by a vocative and a diminutive vocative, [3b] it is a particle modifying a vocative and forming jointly an expression of a sigh (which could then be interpreted as a multi-word interjection):

[3a] ***Ach**, táto, tatíčku!* (***Oh**, dad, daddy!*)

[3b] ***Ach** táto!* (***Oh** dad!*)

2.1.5 Classification of particles

As pointed out in 2.1.2, particles are a rather heterogenous part of speech. In MČ2, PMČ, EŠČ and Čermák (2008), they are divided into classes according to their function and other specific properties. The present thesis bases its classification of particles on EŠČ (2002: 63 - 67), which presents a more detailed version of the one provided in PMČ (1995: 359 - 367), and complements it with further reference to other sources. The classification of particles in EŠČ (2002: 62) is composite, made up of two categories: firstly Nekula's division of particles according to their function in the proposition with respect to their syntactic behaviour and phonological features into modal (modální), intensifying (intenzifikační), focalizing (vytýkací), modifying (modifikační), response (odpověďové), negation (negační), optative (přací), enclitic (enklitické) particles and sentence adverbials (větná adverbia), and secondly Grepl's classification according to the specific communicative functions into evaluative (evaluační), preferential (preferenční), epistemic (epistémické), assurance (ujišťovací), approximation (přibližnostní) and illocutionary (ilokuční) particles. As numerous classes from the first division overlap with a class or classes from the other division, the

classification in the present thesis will subsume such overlapping classes under one group and provide further commentary on distinctive features. The resulting classification includes the following twelve groups.

2.1.5.1 Modal or epistemic particles

Modal particles show the level of the speaker's certainty about the proposition. Their function is analogical to the epistemic use of modal verbs or the future tense. EŠČ (2002: 63) distinguishes three levels of certainty: i. low, expressed by the particles *sotva* or *stěží* (barely, hardly) always bearing sentence stress, ii. intermediate, expressed by *asi* or *patrně* (probably, apparently) which are usually unstressed, and iii. high, expressed by *určitě* or *nepochybně* (certainly, undoubtedly) which can bear the sentence stress. Examples [4a], [4b] and [4c] illustrate these levels of certainty respectively:

- [4a] *Pavel by to sotva přiznal.* (Pavel would **hardly** admit it.)
[4b] *Pavel by to asi přiznal.* (Pavel would **probably** admit it.)
[4c] *Pavel by to určitě přiznal.* (Pavel would **certainly** admit it.)

They most commonly appear in declarative sentences and *yes-no* questions; whereas in imperative, exclamatory and optative sentences they are infrequent or inapplicable. As they are not clause elements, they cannot be the response to a *wh*-question; they can however function as a response to a *yes-no* question (cf. [5]). Furthermore, modal particles cannot be negated by an isolated negation particle, but they can be part of a negative clause (cf. [6a] and [6b]).

- [5] *Budeš doma? – Snad / Jistě.* (Will you be at home? – **Hopefully** / **Certainly**.)
[6a] **Je ne//nikoli nejspíš omyl.* (*This is not **probably** a mistake.)
[6b] *To nejspíš není omyl.* (This is **probably** not a mistake.)

The term “modal particles” is ascribed to Nekula (EŠČ 2002: 62; although the term is already used by Šmilauer (1972: 37, 259)); Grepl uses the term “epistemic particles” (ibid: 63) in a broader sense, including also multi-word expressions such as *pokud vím* or *podle mého názoru* (as far as I know, in my opinion) and grammaticalized verbal expressions like *myslím* or *tuším* (I think, I guess).

In MČ2 (1986: 233), modal particles can be found as “epistemic modality particles (částice jistotně modalitní),” a subclass of a broader class “evaluation particles”¹ delimited by the distinctive feature “evaluation.” In Čermák (2008: 72), modal particles correspond to “attitudinal factual particles” expressing the speaker’s relationship to the “(im)probability/(in)dubitability” of the proposition.

2.1.5.2 Evaluative particles

Evaluative particles express the speaker’s assessment of the propositional content as either positive [7] or negative [8]:

- [7] *Právem to odmítl.* (Rightly, he declined.)
 [8] *Pohříchu se už vnuků nedočkal.* (Sadly, he didn’t live long enough to meet his grandsons.)

ESČ (2002: 63) does not provide any restrictions or preferences comparable to those in 2.1.5.1; however, analogies can be observed between modal and evaluative particles. Firstly, they both express the speaker’s evaluation of the propositional content; while modal particles comment on his certainty, evaluative particles comment on his attitude. And secondly, neither modal nor evaluative particles change the communicative function of the proposition.

In the process of particularization, lexical and clausal units become grammaticalized as particles. Many evaluative particles were thus derived from subject complements of copular sentences with evaluative meaning: *Je škoda, že...* → *škoda* (It’s a pity that... → *pity*). Consequently, they are functionally equivalent to such sentences. Some evaluative particles were derived from multi-word expressions, such as *Díky Bohu* → *díkybohu* (Thanks to God → *Thanks God*).

In MČ2 (1986: 233) evaluative particles are mentioned in a note under “epistemic modality particles” (cf. 2.1.5.1): they are referred to as sentence adverbials there (cf. 2.1.5.4). Čermák (2008: 73) classifies them as “emotional particles” which express the speaker’s emotional relationship to a fact, the hearer, content or context.

¹ The term “evaluation particles” was chosen here to distinguish between “částice hodnotící” in MČ2 (p. 232) and “evaluační částice” (evaluative particles) in ESČ (p. 63).

2.1.5.3 Optative or preferential particles

The terms “preferential” and “optative” are treated synonymously in EŠČ (2002: 65), and they are used for a relatively limited group of particles such as *kéž* or *bodejt'* (translatable as *if only*) which participate in the construction of optative sentences. They assume sentence initial positions and they are followed by the indicative [9a] or the conditional [9b]:

[9a] *Kéž přijde.* (If only he came.)

[9b] *Kéž by přišel.* (If only he came.)

Both EŠČ (2002: 66) and PMČ (1995: 366) mention constructions of the conjunction *kdyby* (if) and particle *tak* or *jen* (just) in positive sentences with the verb in the conditional mood (cf. [10]) as well as the conjunction *aby* (in order to) and particle *tak* in negative sentences with the verb in the conditional mood ([cf. 11]) as examples of optative particles. However, even though not explicitly stated, such use of the particles *tak* and *jen* would rather correspond to their classification as modifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.5).

[10] *Kdyby tak (jen) přišel.* (If only he (just) came.)

[11] *Abý tak nepřišel.* (paraphrase: I'm afraid what will happen if he doesn't come.)

In MČ2 (1995: 231), optative particles are classified as a subclass of “appeal particles” (částice apelové), which express a wish. Čermák (2008: 72) treats optative particles as “attitudinal volitional” (voluntativní) which express the speaker's volitional relationship to the proposition.

2.1.5.4 Sentence adverbials or attitudinal particles

Sentence adverbials also called attitudinal particles (EŠČ 2002: 65) represent a functional class subsuming the above mentioned modal particles (cf. 2.1.5.1), evaluation particles (cf. 2.1.5.2) and optative particles (cf. 2.1.5.2). The unifying criterion is their ability to express the speaker's attitude towards the propositional content. In addition to these classes of particles expressing the attitudes of certainty level, evaluation and preference respectively, EŠČ (ibid) also mentions particles expressing emotional states, such as *vida* (translated as *ah*):

[12] *Vida už jsme doma.* (Ah, we're at home.)

In MČ2 (1986: 233-234), the term “sentence adverbials” is used to designate evaluative particles (cf. 2.1.5.2) and response particles (c.f. 2.1.5.12). PMČ (1995: 366-7) defines sentence adverbials rather vaguely as a “heterogeneous group of adverbs and particles” which can (but do not have to) be integrated into the sentence by intonation or punctuation similarly as normal adverbs, but unlike adverbs they represent the speaker’s commentary on the whole proposition. Additionally, they cannot be responses to questions and they cannot be negated. Modal particles and isolated particles such as *ovšem* (of course) or *každopádně* (by all means) are subsumed under this category.

2.1.5.5 Modifying particles

In both ESČ (2002: 64) and PMČ (1995: 362-364), modifying articles are defined in a rather general way as “specifically used expressions typical for the spoken language which primarily fall under other parts of speech or other classes of particles.” They consist of words such as *ale*, *copak*, *holt*, *jen*, *klidně*, *pěkně*, *právě*, *prostě*, *přece*, *snad*, *tak*, *taky*, *teda/tedy*, *vlastně*, *však* and *zrovna* (translations into English are mostly context specific). [13a] shows the Czech word *tak* used as a connecting adverb, [13b] as an intensifying particle, and [13c] as a modifying particle (PMČ 1995: 363):

- | | |
|--|--|
| [13a] <i>Byla krásná, tak jsem ji pozval do kina.</i> | <i>(She was beautiful, so I invited her to the cinema.)</i> |
| [13b] <i>Byla tak krásná.</i> | <i>(She was so beautiful.)</i> |
| [13c] <i>Kdyby se tak na mě usmála!</i> | <i>(If only she would smile at me!)</i> |

Their function is to situate the proposition in context in a broad sense; in cooperation with intonation, word order and verbal mood they modify and contextualize the proposition and they are sometimes called “contextualizers.” Therefore, they participate in the indication of the specific communicative function of the proposition. In [14a], [14b] and [14c] the particles *ale*, *teda* a *snad* modify the sentence *To je balón!* (It’s a balloon!) so that they express the speaker’s astonishment concerning the size, shape and existence of the balloon respectively:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| [14a] <i>To je ale balón!</i> | <i>(That’s one hell of a balloon!)</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|

- [14b] *To je **teda** balón!* (That's **quite** a balloon!)
- [14c] *To je **snad** balón!* (paraphrase: *Isn't that a balloon?*)

As pointed out above, modifying particles are characteristic of the spoken language. While their meaning is fully acquired only in cooperation with context and often intonation, understanding a proposition containing a modifying particle in a written text may be complicated. Furthermore, as Grepl (1989: 96) notes, their translation into a foreign language may prove problematic; this can be observed for instance in the translations of [14].

Modifying particles cannot bear the sentence stress and they cannot be responses to questions. Their prototypical position is post-initial, between the theme and the focus of the sentence; as they often appear in the contact position with the focus, they are sometimes called “focalizers.” Modifying particles can also assume sentence-initial position in exclamatory sentences and some imperative sentences (cf. [15]).

- [15] ***Jen** se **klidně** posad'!* (paraphrase: *You can as well sit down.*)

MČ2 (1986: 236-237) treats modifying particles under the classes “emotional particles” (částice emocionální) and “text structuring particles” (částice strukturující text). In Čermák (2008: 72-73), correspondences to modifying particles can be found among the subclasses of “attitudinal particles,” namely “factual” and “expressive.”

2.1.5.6 Illocutionary particles

The term illocutionary particles can be found in EŠČ (2002: 64) and Grepl (1989: 96). It can be argued that it designates a subclass of modifying particles, namely those which “more or less unambiguously” signalize the communicative function of the proposition usually in cooperation with grammatical and prosodic means. In [16] the particle *to* signalizes reproach, in [17] the particle *vid'* signalizes insistence and in [18] the particle *když* signalizes protest:

- [16] ***To** neumíš pozdravit?!* (paraphrase: *Can't you say hallo?!)*
- [17] ***Vid'**, že přijdeš?* (paraphrase: *Promise me you'll come!)*
- [18] ***Když** on se neučí!* (***But*** he doesn't study!)

Many illocutionary particles derived from other parts of speech or multi-word expressions in the process of particularization; for instance *vid'* in [17] is originally the imperative mood of the verb *vidět* (to see). Grepl (1989: 97) ascribes this tendency to the “openness” of particles as a part of speech and the need of the language to indicate distinct communicative functions unambiguously and in a differentiated manner.

2.1.5.7 Intensifying particles

Unlike all the above discussed particles which modify the whole proposition, intensifying particles specify the intensity of a feature expressed by an adjective, adverb or a verb. They are functionally close to the comparative or superlative of adjectives or adverbs. The intensity can be amplified (cf. [19]) or downtoned (cf. [20]):

[19] *Je na tebe **moc** starý.* (He is **too** old for you.)

[20] *To je **docela** pěkné.* (It's **kind** of nice.)

Vondráček (1998: 33) criticizes the treatment of such intensifying expressions as particles because of too much resemblance to adverbs of measure. As a matter of fact, PMČ (1995: 360) offers the term “measure adverbs” as an alternative to intensifying particles. The only distinguishing criterion between intensifying particles and adverbs mentioned is word order; specifically, that the intensifying particle always stands before the adjective or adverb it modifies and almost always before the verb it modifies. However, Vondráček (1998: 33-34) points out that word order is not a sufficient criterion to determine a part of speech. Moreover, unlike the particles in 2.1.5.1 – 6 which stand rather outside the proposition, intensifying particles seem to be integrated in it.

In MČ2 (1986: 235), intensifying particles are called “mensurally evaluating” (měrově hodnotící), a subclass of “evaluation particles.” Čermák (2008: 74) uses the term “intensifying” for particles expressing the speaker’s relationship emphasizing higher or lower validity of the proposition.

2.1.5.8 Assurance particles

In EŠČ (2002: 66), assurance particles are described as particles or particle-like expressions with which the speaker emphasizes the sincerity of his communicative intentions. Functionally, they are similar to intensifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.7). The class consists of one-

word particles such as *fakt*, *nabeton*, *vskutku* (all translatable as emphatic *really*) as well as of multi-word expressions like *to se ví* (of course) or *Bůh je můj svědek* (God is my witness):

[21] *Fakt* chci, abys přišel. (I *really* want you to come.)

[22] *To se ví*, že lhal. (*Of course* he lied.)

MČ2 (1986: 231) lists assurance particles under the subcategory of “appeal particles” with the distinctive feature of “persuasion.” In Čermák (2008: 72), the subclass of “attitudinal factual particles” expressing “(non)certainty/(non)truthfulness” corresponds to the present treatment of assurance particles.

2.1.5.9 Focalizing particles

Focalizing particles emphasize (focalize) a certain part of the proposition, i.e. clause element. They are thus functionally similar to intensifying and assurance particles. However, they do not modify the quality of the feature; instead they assign it information prominence. Additionally, they can relate to nouns. In the proposition, focalizing particles allow inferences about implied meaning; in [23] the particle *jen* (only) implies that no other guests except Martin arrived.

[23] *Z pozvaných k nám přišel jen Martin.* (Of all the invited guests, *only* Martin arrived.)

Both in PMČ (1995: 361) and EŠČ (2002: 66), focalizing particles are divided into i. restrictive such as *jen*, *pouze* or *toliko* (only, just, merely) and ii. additive such as *také* or *rovněž* (also, likewise). Focalizing particles function as focalizers (cf. 2.1.5.5) and in the sentence they stand between theme and focus; they are perceived as part of the clause element they focalize, and therefore their position before this element is fixed. Focalizing particles can be the response to a *wh*-question but only in combination with the clause element they focalize. In the same way as in 2.1.5.7, the particle status of focalizing particles might be questioned due to their integration in the proposition.

In MČ2 (1986: 235) there is a close correspondence between focalizing particles and “particles with focalizing emphasis” (částice vytykávě zdůrazňovací), a subclass of “evaluation particles.” Čermák (2008: 72) lists focalizing particles under “attitudinal factual particles” as subclasses expressing “specification/identification” and “limitation/expansion.”

2.1.5.10 Approximation particles

Approximation particles relate to a noun in that they express the estimate of quantity expressed by it. They are thus functionally close to intensifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.7) which relate to adjectives, adverbs and verbs. The same objection concerning the particle status of intensifying and focalizing particles can be raised in the case of this class. Approximation particles are formed by words such as *asi*, *kolem* or *přes* (about, around, over):

[24] *Dejte mi asi (tak) pět kilo těch brambor.* (I'd like **about** five kilo potatoes.)

[25] *Platila jsem přes stovku.* (I paid **over** one hundred.)

In MČ2 (1986: 235), approximation particles are subsumed under the subclass “mensurally evaluating particles” alongside with intensifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.7). In Čermák (2008: 72), they can be found as a subclass of “attitudinal factual particles” expressing “specification/identification” similarly as focalizing particles (cf. 2.1.5.9).

2.1.5.11 Response particles

Response particles are words or multi-word expressions which are used as positive or negative responses to *yes-no* questions such as *ano* or *ne* (yes, no), but also as contact responses to offers and thanks such as *děkuji* (thanks) or *prosím* (you're welcome). They have the status of sentence equivalents, i.e. they have propositional content of their own which corresponds to a wholesome proposition:

[26] *Půjdeš tam dnes večer? – Ano* (= *dnes večer tam půjdu*.)

(Are you going to go there this evening? – Yes (= I'm going to go there this evening.)

It is because of this status of sentence equivalents that Vondráček (1998: 35 - 36) argues that these expressions are “response interjections” (odpověďová citoslovce) rather than particles.

MČ2 (1986: 233) mentions response particles as a “marginal, specific” group of particles under “sentence adverbials” (cf. 2.1.5.2). Čermák (2008: 73) classifies them as “attitudinal volitional particles” expressing “(non)agreement/(non)acceptance.”

2.1.5.12 Negation particles

Negation particles appear only in EŠČ (2002: 64) and PMČ (1995: 365 - 366). The term designates the words *ne* and *nikoliv* (not) used for the negation of clause elements (cf. [27]). Additionally, it is suggested that the negation prefix *ne-* (un-) can also be viewed as a negation particle. Vondráček (1998: 30) however condemns this suggestion as unacceptable.

[27] *Zaujalo ji **nikoliv** jeho postavení, ale jeho šarm.* (She got intrigued **not** by his social rank, but by his charm.)

2.1.6 Particles as connectors

Connectors are one of the means of text coherence (PMČ 1995: 693); the term is used for conjunctions, particles, connecting adverbs and similar expressions participating on maintaining text consistency and dialogue structuring. However, it is pointed out that their overuse is viewed negatively as a mark of disorderliness. PMČ (1995: 693 - 695) lists three classes of connectors: i. conjunctions functioning as “connecting particles,” ii. focalizing particles and iii. modifying particles. While the section discussing focalizing particles (ibid: 694) merely repeats what was said in the chapter on classification (ibid: 361), the sections describing connecting particles and modifying particles add substantial elaboration to what was said above.

Connecting particles (navazovací částice) is a term used for conjunctions which usually assume sentence-initial position in autonomous sentences; they thus do not connect two clause elements or two clauses, but two text segments, i.e. propositions (PMČ 1995: 693). Their function is to establish a connection to the preceding proposition (cf. [28]) or introduce a new topic (cf. [29]). Connecting particles can also be used to encourage the hearer to produce such a connection.

[28] A: ... *tohle je jednoznačně úkol našich dnů...* B: **Ano ale** naše otázka zněla poněkud jinak [...]

(A: ...*this is the task of our time...* B: **Of course, but** that was not our question [...])

[29] A: ... *chtěl bych vám ukázat ještě jednu pamětihodnost [...]* B: **A** kolik že je teď vlastně hodin?

(A: ...*I'd like to show you one more sight [...]* B: **And** what's the time please?)

Modifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.5) assume various (connecting) functions on the textual level (PMČ 1995: 694): i. reference to known information, such as situational or general knowledge, within or without the text (cf. [30]), ii. Establishment of communicative harmony through reference to known or otherwise shared information or values (cf. [31]), iii. introduction of a new topic (cf. [32]), iv. Establishment of connection to the preceding proposition (cf. [33]), v. implication of certain expectation (cf. [34]) and vi. closure of a sequence of propositions (cf. [35]).

[30] *Vždyť jsi ho tam přece musela vidět!* (But you must have seen him there!)

[31] *Já nevím, proč se bojíte. Kyselina se přece neutralizuje louhem.*

(I don't know what you're afraid of. As you well know, acid is neutralized by lye.)

[32] *Tak vaše nacionále bychom měli. A proč jste se vlastně rozhodl studovat jadernou fyziku?*

(Well, so much for your personal form. Now, why have you decided to study nuclear physics?)

[33] *Jak se vlastně jmenujete?* (And what did you say was your name?)

[34] *To je teda bábovka!* (That's quite some fancy bread!)

[35] *Tak jsem prostě ztratila trpělivost.* (So I just lost patience.)

In MČ2 (1986: 237), particles functioning as text connectors are subsumed under a separate class of “text structuring particles” (částice strukturující text nebo jeho části). A number of subclasses is distinguished according to the particular structuring function; text structuring particles can signal the beginning of the text or its parts, they can segment the text in a linear or an implicative way. The problem with this classification consists in the inclusion of words connecting clauses in a complex sentence, which are normally understood as conjunctions. In the present thesis, only those connecting expressions which connect two text segments shall be treated as particles in the function of connectors.

2.1.7 Tedy/teda and tak

The above classification of the Czech particles suggests that the particles *tedy/teda* and *tak* which are the focus of the empirical part of the present thesis fall under the category of modifying particles and connecting particles (cf. 2.1.5.5 and 2.1.6). Furthermore, *tak* could be used as an intensifying particle (cf. [13b]) and approximation particle (cf. [24]). However, the

particle status of these two classes is somewhat dubious (cf. 2.1.5.7) due to their integration in the sentence and resemblance to measure adverbs. Therefore, the analysis of *tedy/teda* and *tak* in the thesis will be limited to their occurrence as modifying and connecting particles.

2.2 Equivalents of the Czech particles in English grammatical theory

This section outlines the counterparts of the Czech particles in English grammars. Subsection 2.2.1 discusses the terminological disagreement concerning the term “particle” and provides an overview of the concepts corresponding to Czech particles is provided. Then a detailed discussion on equivalents of the Czech modifying and connecting particles characteristic for *tedy/teda* and *tak* follows in subsections 2.2.2 – 4. The theoretical description is based on the grammars *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al. 1985, CGEL henceforth) and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al. 1999, LGSWE henceforth), as well as on Aijmer’s (2002) monograph on discourse particles *English Discourse Particles. Evidence from a corpus*. Furthermore *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al. 1988) and Dušková (1999: 209 - 218) were used to establish a link between the Czech and English grammatical theory.

2.2.1 Finding correspondences

Neither CGEL (1985), nor LGSWE (1999) mention particles as a separate part of speech (or word class). In both grammars (CGEL 1985: 1150, LGSWE 1999: 78) the term “particle” is used to refer either to adverbs used as prepositions such as *past* in *He drove past the door*, or adverbs and prepositions which are parts of multi-word verbs, for instance *of* in *He disposed of the problem*. The term “particles” can thus be viewed as one of the terminological faux amis in Czech and British grammatical theory (cf. Dušková 1999: 209).

Indeed, in English there are formal structures corresponding to particular uses of the Czech particles as outlined in 2.1.5 – 6; however, they are scattered over a number of syntactic and pragmatic categories. Dušková et al. (1988: 474) distinguishes a distinct category of adverbials called “sentence modifiers” (větné modifikátory) which do not merely modify clause elements but can relate to the content or style of the whole proposition; they function as the means of sentence modality and are peripheral from the syntactic point of view. CGEL (1985: 503) classifies these adverbials as “disjuncts” and “conjuncts;” LGSWE (1999) uses the term “stance adverbials” and “linking adverbials.” While disjuncts, namely content disjuncts commenting on the degree of truth and value judgment correspond to the

Czech categories of modal and evaluative particles respectively, conjuncts reflect some uses of modifying particles and connecting particles. Furthermore, a class of adverbials with a subordinate role in relation to other class elements called “subjuncts” (CGEL 1985),² specifically emphaizers, intensifiers and focusing subjuncts correspond to the Czech assurance, intensifying, approximation and focalizing particles respectively.

Besides the above mentioned adverbials which are considered lexical words (or items), grammatical words and expressions with various discourse functions called “pragmatic particles” (Aijmer 2002) or “pragmatic markers” (LGSWE 1999) correspond to some uses of modifying as well as connecting particles and to numerous other functions to some extent.

Lastly, as Dušková et al. (1988: 482) points out, some Czech particle expressions have no formal equivalents in English; instead various forms and constructions are used to express the respective meaning.

As stated in 2.1.7, the present thesis is primarily concerned with the Czech particles *tedy/teda* and *tak* as modifying and connecting particles; the English structures corresponding to these uses, that is conjuncts and discourse particles are discussed in detail in 2.2.2 and 2.2.3. Additionally, a brief outline of the cases of no equivalency is provided in 2.2.4.

2.2.2 Conjuncts (linking adverbials)

In the CGEL classification (1985: 631), conjuncts are adverbials which conjoin independent units outside the syntactically integrated clause structure. LGSWE (1999: 875) stresses their importance in creating textual cohesion. Functionally, they thus differ from adjuncts and disjuncts whose function is to contribute another facet of information to a single integrated unit. Like disjuncts, however, they have a “more detached and ‘superordinate’ role” than other clause elements. Conjuncts cannot be the focus of a cleft sentence, cannot be the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation, cannot be focused by subjuncts and cannot come within the scope of predication pro-forms or ellipsis. They express the speaker’s evaluation of the connection between two linguistic units which range from sentences to large parts of text (CGEL 1985: 632). Additionally, conjuncts can be used as discourse-initial items (ibid: 633).

² In LGSWE (1999) subjuncts are subsumed under circumstance adverbials which mostly correspond to adjuncts in CGEL (1985).

CGEL (1985: 634) divides conjuncts into seven groups with different conjunctive roles according to their function and the conjunct-specific set of semantic relations it entails: listing, summative, appositional, resultive, inferential, contrastive and transitional (cf. 2.2.3.1 – 7). LGSWE (1999: 558 - 559) uses an almost identical division; however, resultive and inferential conjuncts are treated conjointly under one class.

Most conjuncts can appear in questions and imperative sentences; they can also indicate relations between the main clause and a subordinate clause (CGEL 1985: 646 - 647). Additionally, conjuncts can be linked to preceding clauses by conjunctions. However, CGEL (1985: 645) mentions limitations concerning the conjunctions *and* (co-occurring with *so*), *but* (co-occurring with *however*, *then*, *though*), *but/and* (co-occurring with *besides*, *nevertheless*, *still*, *then*, *yet*) and *or* (co-occurring with *else*, *again*).

As regards the frequency of occurrence, LGSWE (1999: 880) points out that conjuncts are considerably more frequent in conversation and academic prose than in fiction and news. In both conversation and academic prose, the resultive and inferential conjuncts are predominant. Among the formal representations of conjuncts, a single adverb is the most frequent expression especially in conversation, followed by prepositional phrases and marginally by other forms (ibid: 884). Conjuncts can appear in initial, medial and final positions and their frequency in these positions is discourse specific; for instance in conversation they are most frequent in initial and final positions whereas in academic prose they appear most commonly in initial and medial positions (ibid: 890 - 891).

2.2.2.1 Listing conjuncts

Listing conjuncts are used to give a particular structure or orientation to a list (CGEL 1985: 636). The most elementary way of doing so is assigning the items in a list numerical labels; this is called **enumerative function**. Conjuncts used for enumeration (ibid: 634 - 635) consist of ordinal numbers (*first*, *second*...) and their adverb forms (*firstly*, *secondly*), adverbs (*finally*, *lastly*), prepositional phrases (*for one thing*...) and other forms (*to begin with*, *next*...). Through this function the speaker emphasizes “relative priority and endows the list with an integral structure, [marking] a beginning and an end.”

[36] **First** the economy is beginning to recover, and **second(-ly)** unemployment figures have not increased this month.

Additionally, listing conjuncts have **additive function** further specifying internal relations between the items in a list. The **additive equative** subtype shows a similar “force” of an item in relation to a preceding one (ibid: 636); it is mostly represented by adverbs (*correspondingly, equally, similarly...*) and prepositional phrases (*in the same way...*) (ibid: 635).

[37] *She has high responsibilities and, **equally**, a high salary.*

The **additive reinforcing** subtype signalizes that an item is adding greater “weight” to a preceding one (ibid: 637). It consists of adverbs (*furthermore, moreover...*), prepositional phrases (*in particular...*) and other expressions (*what is more, above all...*) (ibid: 635).

[38] *He has the opportunity, the motivation, and **above all** the courage to do it.*

In LGSWE (1999: 875), where this class of conjuncts is called “enumeration and addition,” it is pointed out that the sequence marked by listing conjuncts can, but does not have to, follow a logical or temporal real-life order.

2.2.2.2 Summative conjuncts

Summative conjuncts introduce an item that embraces the preceding ones (CGEL 1985: 637). They thus show that the particular unit of discourse is intended to conclude or sum up the information in the preceding discourse (LGSWE 1999: 637).

[39] *He lost his watch, his car broke down, and he got a letter of complaint from a customer: **all in all**, he had a bad day.*

According to CGEL (1985: 635), summative conjuncts are formed by adverbs (*overall, then, therefore, thus...*), prepositional phrases (*in conclusion, in sum, (all) in all...*), or infinitives (*to conclude, to sum up...*).

2.2.2.3 Appositional conjuncts

Like summative conjuncts, appositional conjuncts precede an item or items which express a semantic relation to an item or items that have gone before. They show that the

second unit of text is either a restatement of a preceding unit or it is included in it (LGSWE 1999: 876 - 877). Additionally, appositional conjuncts can facilitate a summative implication if a single item introduced by them relates to more than one preceding items (cf. [40]) or they have the effect of specifying a list where a more than one item introduced by an appositional conjunct relate to a single preceding items (cf. [41]) (CGEL 1958: 637 - 638).

[40] *They took with them some chocolate, cans of beer and fruit juice, a flask of coffee, a pack of sandwiches: **in other words**, enough refreshments.*

[41] *They took refreshments - **that is**, sandwiches, coffee, beer, fruit juice, and chocolate.*

CGEL (1985: 635) provides a list of adverbs (*namely, thus...*), prepositional phrases (*in other words, for example...*) and other forms (*that is...*) functioning as appositional conjuncts.

2.2.2.4 Resultive conjuncts

Resultive conjuncts introduce an item which represents a result of the preceding discourse (LGSWE 1999: 877). CGEL (1985: 638) points out that they, alongside inferential conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.5) bear resemblance to additive, summative and appositional conjuncts, for “the more structured a list of items is, the more the final item will tend to be a conclusion in more ways than one: a mere termination, a reinforcement, a summary, a result, and a basis for further inference.” Consequently, a number of expressions can represent more than one class of conjuncts; for instance *thus* can be resultative as well as appositional, etc. The example [42] shows *so* as a resultive conjunct:

[42] *He was irritable, unjust, unreliable, and **so** became increasingly unpopular.*

LGSWE (1999: 877) notes that the resultive conjunct *so* can appear in such cases where the resultive relationship relates to extralinguistic reality, such as presenting a finished product or closing a book, and cannot be thus seen in the written transcription. The correct interpretation of *so* in cases such as [43] can thus be difficult. Furthermore, *so* often functions as a discourse marker having little semantic content of its own (ibid: 878).

[43] *Okay **so** that's that.*

The adverb *somehow* can also be regarded as a resultive conjunct even though it does not relate the word or phrase it introduces to the immediate preceding context. According to CGEL (1985: 638), the resultive meaning is implied and *somehow* thus in this respect corresponds to a reason adjunct:

[44] *Somehow I don't trust him.* [implication: “for some reason or other”]

Resultive conjuncts consist of adverbs (*consequently, hence, now, so...*) or prepositional phrases (*as a consequence, in consequence, of course...*) (CGEL 1985: 635).

2.2.2.5 Inferential conjuncts

Inferential conjuncts bear much resemblance to resultative conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.5); however, instead of a result, they indicate a conclusion based on logic and inference (CGEL 1985: 638). It is probably because of this resemblance that LGSWE (1999: 877) treats these two classes of conjuncts jointly as linking adverbials of “result/inference.”

[45] *You haven't answered my question; **in other words**, you disapprove of my proposal.*

CGEL (1985: 638) also remarks that the conjunct *then*, which is used primarily in an inferential response to another speaker (cf. [46a]), can be used as a correlating expression following an *if*-clause especially in formal style (cf. [46b]).

[46a] *A: Give ready regards to John. B: **Then** you're not coming with me?*

[46b] *If this is agreed, **then** we may proceed.*

According to CGEL (1985: 635), inferential conjuncts are represented by adverbs (*else, otherwise, then...*), or prepositional phrases (*in other words, in that case...*).

2.2.2.6 Contrastive conjuncts

Contrastive conjuncts represent the broadest category of conjuncts and are subdivided into four subclasses: reformulatory, replacive, antithetic and concessive (CGEL 1985: 634). LGSWE (1999: 879), which classifies these as linking adverbials of “contrast/concession,”

provides a general definition of contrastive conjuncts as “items that in some way mark incompatibility between information in different discourse units, or that signal concessive relationships.”

Contrastive reformulatory conjuncts signal a different formulation to what has been said (CGEL 1985: 638). They are formed by adverbs (*better, rather, more precisely...*) or prepositional phrases (*in other words...*).

[47] *She has applied for a transfer - she is tired of her present job, **in other words**.*

Contrastive replacive conjuncts enable the speaker to withdraw the preceding item in order to replace it by a more important one (CGEL 1985: 639). Typically they consist of adverbs (*again, alternatively, rather...*) or prepositional phrases (*on the other hand...*).

[48] *He was opposed by his mother or, **rather**, by both his parents.*

Contrastive antithetic conjuncts introduce a direct antithesis in order to contrast an item with the preceding one (CGEL 1985: 639). They are realized by adverbs (*contrariwise, conversely, instead, then...*) or prepositional phrases (*on the contrary, in contrast, in comparison...*).

[49] *You promise to help me; **then** you let me down!*

Contrastive concessive conjuncts show an item as unexpected in the light of the other (CGEL 1985: 639). They consist of adverbs (*anyway, however, nevertheless, still, yet...*), prepositional phrases (*in spite of that, after all...*) and other expressions (*that said...*).

[50] *She didn't get the award after all. **Still**, her results were very good.*

2.2.2.7 Transitional conjuncts

Transitional conjuncts are used to shift attention (CGEL 1985: 639). The item to which the attention is shifted is not incompatible with the preceding one, but rather loosely attached or unconnected (LGSWE 1999: 879).

CGEL (1985: 639) distinguishes two subclasses of transitional conjuncts: discursual and temporal. **Discursual conjuncts** shift attention to another topic. They consist of adverbs (*incidentally, now...*) or prepositional phrases (*by the way...*). It is also pointed out that *now* has a “discourse-initial” function and is not necessarily used to change the subject of the discourse (ibid). [51] is an example of a transitional discursual conjunct:

[51] *I want to tell you about my trip, but, **by the way**, how is your mother?*

Temporal conjuncts indicate a shift from a normal sequence in narrative (CGEL 1985: 639). Adverbs (*meantime, meanwhile, eventually*) and prepositional phrases (*in the meantime...*) are commonly used in this function.

[52] *He saved a great deal of money but **in the meantime** his house deteriorated badly.*

2.2.3 Discourse particles

The description of discourse particles in the present thesis is based on Aijmer (2002), who discusses them as a phenomenon of spoken discourse from the pragmatic point of view. She (2002: 7) observes that the concept derives from the European tradition of “Partikelforschung” and the Anglo-American tradition of “discourse marker,” “connectives,” and “pragmatic expressions” such as *I mean* and *you know*. While “connectives” in this sense were covered in 2.2.2 as subjuncts, “discourse markers” are discussed in 2.2.3.1. The following subsections 2.2.3.2 – 4 outline Aijmer’s characterization and classification of discourse particles.

2.2.3.1 Discourse Markers

The term discourse markers is used in LGSWE (1999: 140) for one of the categories of inserts, a class of non-clausal units consisting of “stand-alone words which are characterized in general by their inability to enter into syntactic relations with other structures” (ibid: 1082). Discourse markers are defined as words or expressions which are loosely attached to a clause and facilitate the ongoing interaction (ibid: 140); therein they combine two roles: i. to signal a transition in the evolving progress of the conversation and ii. to signal an interactive relationship between speaker, hearer and message (ibid: 1086). They occur at the beginning of a turn or utterance. The chief characteristic feature of discourse

markers is that they have purely pragmatic function; they do not affect the propositional meaning of the clause (ibid: 140).

Discourse markers consist chiefly of interactive uses of the adverbs *well*, *right* and *now*, the finite verb formulae *I mean*, *you know* and *you see*, as well as of other less frequent items such as *oh*, *ok*, *mind you* or *now then* (ibid: 1086). They are particularly characteristic of spoken dialogue (ibid: 166).

CGEL (1985) does not distinguish a class of discourse markers; however, related concepts can be found in its discussion of the “textual role of adverbials” (CGEL 1985: 1468 - 1470) as well as in notes appended to the description of conjuncts, where they are mentioned as “discourse initiating items” (ibid: 633 - 634).

2.2.3.2 Characteristics of discourse particles

Aijmer (2002: 2) defines discourse particles as a class of grammaticalized words with unique formal, functional and pragmatic properties whose literal meaning is “overridden” by pragmatic functions which involve the speaker’s relationship to the hearer, utterance or the whole text. They are oriented in two directions; backwards to the prior discourse and forwards to the upcoming message (ibid: 37).

Discourse particles are indexical for they constitute links between words, phrases and grammatical structures on the one hand and the participants of conversation, spatial and temporal dimensions, speech situation, epistemic stance or particular speech acts on the other hand (Aijmer 2002: 14 - 15). Like pronouns, they are cognitively salient as they serve as an aid for interpretation in the conversation. Indexical relations to the context can be seen as the motor and as the accelerator of the grammaticalisation of words, phrases and clausal structures into discourse particles whose pragmatic functions are derived from propositional meaning on the basis of pragmatic principles.

Even though discourse particles do not lack a meaning of their own, such meaning is explainable in terms of pragmatics and discourse analysis rather than semantics (Aijmer 2002: 2). The meaning of a particular discourse particle is rather difficult to determine; most of them are polysemous, whereas the individual meanings reflect their functions on the textual and interpersonal level (ibid: 23). A core, or general, meaning of discourse particles may be a “fairly abstract notion” related either to etymological meaning or function.

According to Aijmer (Aijmer 2002: 29 - 33), the formal features of the discourse particles are syntactic, lexical and stylistic. Discourse particles frequently appear in initial

position “in the pre-front field.” Initial position is important for it functions as an indicator of discourse particle status, it is relevant as a grammaticalisation position, it bears cognitive advantages and it is textually interesting since it contains the theme of the sentence. Discourse particles are however not limited to initial position and also appear in medial position as “insertions” and also final position as “tags.” Additionally, discourse particles frequently collocate with other particles which serve as clues to the interpretation of their functions. As regards the style, discourse particles are characteristic of informal conversation.

In her functional classification of discourse particles, Aijmer (2002: 39) divides them into textual and interpersonal. Textual discourse particles can operate either on the global level of discourse (as frames) or on the local level of discourse (as qualifiers) (cf. 2.2.4.3). Interpersonal discourse particles express attitudes, feelings and evaluations and are used as hedges, responses or reactions to the preceding utterance. In addition, they can be analysed in terms of face and politeness (cf. 2.2.4.4).

2.2.3.3 Discourse particles on textual level

Aijmer (2002: 40 - 45) calls discourse particles functioning on the global coherence level “frames.” **Frames** are used to draw the hearer’s attention to a transition or break in the conversational routine. They are formed by expressions such as *actually, now, oh, ok, right, well*, etc. The six frame functions of discourse particles include: i. marking transitions (cf. [53]), ii. introducing a new turn (cf. [54]), iii. introducing an explanation, justification, background (cf. [55]), iv. introducing and closing a digression (cf. [56]), v. self-correction (cf. [57]) and vi. introducing direct speech (cf. [58]):

[53] B: *I’ll sort of set out the situation all right.* A: *Fine, OK.* B: **OK.** A: *All right.*

[54] A: *They discovered that [...] there’s a rather grater tendency for people to commit crimes again after they’d been flogged [...]* B: **Well now** *what do you mean by flogged?*

[55] A: [] *it’s dehydrated milk.* B: *To make a pint it says...* A: **Actually**, *he caught me on the hop.*

[56] A: *No, but that’s what we call the woman’s angle.* B: *Woman’s angle... well now*, *let me try and think what is the woman’s angle [...]*

[57] *I don’t think I’ve... oh*, *there’s milk.*

[58] *...what particular need do you have in mind and she said, oh*, *I don’t mean their...*

Discourse particles functioning on the local coherence level are referred to as “qualifiers” (Aijmer 2002: 40, 46 - 48). **Qualifiers** are used when the dialogue does not “go well;” they occur at the beginning of a disagreement, in exchanges such as question-answer pairs or before arguments. They are represented by expressions such as *well* or *now*. There are four qualifying functions of discourse particles: i. indicating agreement/disagreement (cf. [59]), ii. response to a question/request (cf. [60]), iii. indicating comparison/contrast (cf. [61]) and iv. listing (cf. [62]):

[59] B: [...] *the Irish were tribes* [...] A: **Well**, *so were Scots if it comes to that*.

[60] B: *How old were most of the children?* A: **Well**, *only a few of them were children* [...]

[61] *...under this government which [...] increases our borrowing requirement. Now, in Scotland [...]*

[62] [...] *I told him another cause of rickets. Now, most rickets it is nutritional, but there is renal rickets. Now, renal rickets is not the sort of question [...]*

2.2.3.4 Discourse particles on interpersonal level

Aijmer (2002: 48) observes that discourse particles on the interpersonal level perform mainly a phatic function in the discourse in which they underlie interactive structure of the conversation. They can be regarded as “evidentials,” that is items expressing modes of knowledge such as belief or attitudes to these modes such as the degree of codability. They are formed by expressions such as *I mean, I guess I know, you know, you see, or sort of*. On the other hand, expressions *well, now, like* etc. are not related to evidentiality. Evidentials function as hedges (downtoners) or boosters (amplifiers) of the illocutionary force. In [63] *sort of* is used as a hedge:

[63] *We were in sort of absolute depths of despair [...]*

Furthermore, the use of discourse particles with interpersonal function involves **face-saving, politeness** and **indirectness** (Aijmer 2002: 49 - 50). Evidentials with the meaning of imprecision or approximation such as *sort of* or *you know* can be used as a means of negative politeness strategies for they express non-imposing, deferential verbal behaviour as well as a means of positive politeness drawing the speaker and the hearer closer to each other. In [64] *sort of* is used as a negative politeness signal making the offer less obtrusive:

[64] *I think if I just **sort of** take you round and show you where the central services [...] are...*

Additionally, interpersonal discourse particles are part of the process of planning, especially when they co-occur with other particles. Aijmer (2002: 50) uses the term “floor-holding” for such a function. [65] illustrates the use of *sort of* as a gap filler when the speaker needs time to find a fitting word:

[65] [...] *and one doesn't get bogged down in... oh **the sort of**... routine [...]*

2.2.4 Formal non-equivalency

In the chapter on sentence modifiers, Dušková (1988: 482) discusses the “emotional evaluation of the propositional content” (emocionální hodnocení obsahu výpovědi) which is performed by the Czech modifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.5). She notes that there are no specific formal means of expressing the emotional relationship of the speaker towards the proposition in English; instead various forms and constructions such as exclamatory sentences, question tags or lexical means are used in this function. In [66] the particle *když* signaling protest is translated as a question tag; in [67] assurance expressed by the particle *však* is expressed by the English adjective *sure*; and in [68] the particle *ale* expressing astonishment is translated by an exclamatory sentence.

[66] *Vždyť jsi mi to sám říkal!* == *You've told me yourself, **haven't you?***

[67] *Však on vám ty peníze vrátí.* == *He is **sure** to pay you back.*

[68] *To je ale hanba!* == ***What a shame!***

2.3 Concluding remarks

The theoretical overview shows that the situation in the field of Czech particles is rather complex. It was therefore necessary first to attempt a classification reconciling the existing views in order to show what the position of the two Czech particles whose translation equivalents are to be investigated is with regard to the rest of the Czech particles. Secondly, however provisional the resulting classification may be, it makes it possible to correlate the Czech particles with their English counterparts, and so to achieve the overall picture of how particles are approached in the two languages. The focus is on finding formal correspondence;

however, most Czech particles, especially modifying particles, would be correlated by various periphrastic forms (cf. 2.2.4).

Table 1: Tentative correlation between the classifications of particles in Czech and English

Czech particles	English counterparts
<i>Semantic / functional category</i>	<i>Semantic / functional category</i>
Modal or epistemic particles	Content disjunct - degree of truth
Evaluative particles	Content disjunct - value judgment
Optative or preferential particles	English specific periphrastic forms
Sentence adverbials or attitudinal particles	Discourse particles
Modifying particles	Conjuncts, Discourse particles
Illocutionary particles	Discourse particles
Intensifying particles	Subjuncts - intensifiers
Assurance particles	Subjuncts - emphasize
Focalizing particles	Subjuncts - focalizers
Approximation particles	Subjuncts - focalizers
Response particles	Response words
Negation particles	Negation word “not”
Connecting particles	Conjuncts

3 Methodology

The empirical part of the present thesis consists of the analysis of the Czech particles *tedy/teda* and *tak* in parallel texts (original-translation). The primary sources for the analysis were four Czech novels by eminent Czech writers and their English translations, namely: *Saturnin* by Zdeněk Jirotka, translated by Mark Corner; *Láska a Smetí* by Ivan Klíma, translated by Ewald Osers; and *Nesmrtelnost* and *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* by Milan Kundera, translated by Peter Kussi and Michael Henry Heim respectively. While Czech particles are considered characteristic of the spoken language, the above novels were considered suitable source texts for they contain dialogues in the form of direct and indirect speech, and the narrative passages are represented either by a 1st person narrator or an omniscient narrator who comments on the characters and events, passes value judgments and presents his thoughts. The Czech originals were chosen for the authenticity of use of the Czech particles (guaranteed by the quality of the Czech writers), whereas the criterion of different translators was meant to provide diversity of the English counterparts. One of the advantages of the contrastive approach is the fact that a translation explicates the meaning and is thus an interpretation of the original; therefore, it helps decoding ambiguous representations in the original on the one hand, and, if inaccurate, provides an insight into the problems a translator may face when dealing with a language specific phenomenon, such as particles, on the other hand.

The research was based on the corpus linguistic approach. The data was provided by the parallel corpus *InterCorp*. The excerption was performed by a lemma query for the instances of *tedy* and *tak* in the above mentioned parallel texts. Since *InterCorp* does not acknowledge *teda* as a variety of *tedy*, a separate search was necessary for this item. The scope of the analysis was limited to 100 occurrences of each particle. The samples had to be selected manually in order to separate the items from their homonyms falling under different parts of speech. Thus only the occurrences falling under the classes of modifying and connecting particles were included. From each of the above texts, the first 25 instances of *tedy/teda* and the first 25 instances of *tak* were chosen, so that the order of occurrence remained unchanged. In the case of *tedy/teda*, only one instance of the colloquial form *teda* was found, and in the analysis the particle is therefore labelled only as *tedy* for the sake of simplicity. Additionally, extended context search was performed and is explicated in all examples in the analytical chapter. All 200 extracted occurrences were assigned codes

according to the source text (JI, KI, KX, KY respectively) and numbers according to their order of occurrence; they are all listed in the Appendix.

The analysis is data-driven. Its primary aim is to provide an overview of the English counterparts of the given Czech particles. The secondary aim is to confirm and possibly extend and specify the classification of the Czech particles outlined in the Chapter 2, as the description proved to be rather vague, particularly in the case of modifying particles. Although the size of the sample, i.e. 100 instances of each particle, is not vast, it should prove representative enough so to determine more concrete individual properties of *tedy* and *tak* as modifying as well as connecting particles. It is expected that these distinguishing features should prove significant for the choice of the proper English counterpart.

4 Analysis

The empirical part of the present thesis consists of four sections which present the analysis of 100 occurrences of the Czech particles *tedy* and 100 occurrences of *tak* arranged according to their meaning and their English counterparts. Sections 4.1 and 4.3 discuss the meanings of *tedy* and *tak* respectively based on their adherence to the class of either modifying or connecting particles. In 2.1.6 it was pointed out that modifying as well as connecting particles assume various connecting functions on the textual level. The main distinction between these is that while the latter merely establish a connection to the preceding proposition or introduce a new topic, the former situate the proposition in context and can express additional aspects such as the speaker's astonishment over the propositional content. Additionally, as the theoretical description of the uses of modifying and connecting particles given in the second chapter is rather too general, a more detailed subdivision of particular functions and meanings will be attempted for both the analyzed particles based on their occurrences in context. Sections 4.2 and 4.4 present an overview of the English correlates of *tedy* and *tak* respectively in relation to their meanings established in sections 4.1 and 4.3.

4.1 Meanings of *tedy*

This section discusses the occurrences of the Czech particle *tedy* extracted from the corpus. Out of 100 instances, 34 were identified as modifying particles and 66 as connecting particles. In both classes it was possible to identify various functions or uses which can contribute to the understanding of the full range of meanings of *tedy* and provide a clue to the distribution of its English counterparts. These meanings are then discussed in detail in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, which analyze *tedy* as a modifying particle and a connecting particle respectively. Table 2 shows the overall distribution of *tedy* according to its particle class.

Table 2: Occurrence of *tedy* according to particle class and particular use

Particle class	Use	$\Sigma = \%$	
Modifying particle	Astonishment	21	34.0
	Insistence	9	
	Irritation	4	
Connecting particle	Inference	10	66.0
	Restatement	15	
	Result	18	
	Summary	23	
Total		100	100.0

4.1.1 Tedy as a modifying particle

As shown in the Table 2, *tedy* as a modifying particle was almost twice less frequent than as a connecting particle. This may be due to the fact that modifying particles are typical for the spoken language (cf. 2.1.5.5) whereas the analyzed material was fiction where the representation of spoken language takes on the form of direct and indirect speech, but narrative passages are predominant. The modifying *tedy* then appeared mostly in direct or indirect speech. In order to give a sufficient description as the basis for the analysis of the English correlates, it was necessary to identify the particular use of the modifying *tedy* in each instance. On the basis of the example provided in PMČ (cf. 2.1.5.5), i.e. expression of the speaker's astonishment over the shape of an object, three types of uses were established. They all modify the proposition to express certain emotion of the speaker and display further variation according to the particular context. Moreover, similarly as the English discourse markers (cf. 2.2.3.1) they signal an interactive relationship between speaker, hearer and message. For the purposes of this analysis these three uses were provisionally named **astonishment**, **insistence** and **irritation** and are discussed in 4.1.1.1-4.1.1.3 respectively. These terms are rather approximate and do not always fully apply in particular cases; nevertheless, they are meant to indicate the main feature of the particular use. In the spoken language, factors such as intonation or extralinguistic gestures would contribute to the particular meaning besides the use of the given particle. In the written text, the interpretation is based chiefly on the context and possibly overt lexical indicators such as verbs of speaking. Table 3 shows the breakdown of the occurrences of *tedy* as a modifying particle into three groups according to its use.

Table 3: Uses of the modifying *tedy*

Use	Σ	%
Astonishment	21	61.7
Insistence	9	26.5
Irritation	4	11.8
Total	34	100.0

4.1.1.1 The modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker's astonishment

Expressing the speaker's astonishment was the most frequent function of the modifying *tedy* as it was identified in 61.7 % of cases. The astonishment can consist of a sudden realisation of a fact or ignorance of the speaker as it can be seen in the examples [1] and [2]. *Tedy* also assumes a connecting function by pointing back to the cause of the astonishment, either a preceding proposition or a nextralinguistic fact. The example [2] also represents the only finding of *teda*, informal variation of *tedy*, among the analyzed occurrences.

[1] Na to **tedy** Saturnin narážel, když prohlásil, že strýc měl továrnu na katastrofy. (JI 7)

Saturnin was alluding to this when he referred to my uncle's concern as a disaster area.

[2] „A *čí teda?*“ *podivil se* parťák mé námitce. (KI 73)

“Who **then?**” The foreman seemed surprised at my remark.

In [1], the speaker's astonishment is caused by a realisation of a fact previously unknown to him. In [2] the speaker was proven wrong in his original belief concerning the identity of a person and is unable to find the truth, so he wonders. The verb of speaking *podvit se* (seem surprised) also signalizes that the proposition should be interpreted as the speaker's astonishment.

4.1.1.2 The modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker's insistence

In 26.5 % of instances, the function of *tedy* as a modifying particle could be described as expressing the speaker's insistence on the propositional content. In particular representations the insistence can take the form of an emphasis, strong suggestion or threat. The particle can refer to the preceding context, but can also relate solely to the proposition in which it appears. It thus approximates to intensifying particles (cf. 2.1.5.7), but differ in that it

intensifies the whole proposition rather than a single clause element. The examples [3] and [4] show *tedy* as a means of expressing the speaker's insistence.

[3] To bych si **tedy** rozhodně nepřál, ale není přece potřebí používat takových periferních obrátů: „Servírujete jako babička.“ (JI 5)

I would definitely not like to hear that, but at the same time it is not necessary to use suburban slang such as “You serve like an old woman.”

[4] Není to **tedy** jedno, zda je přikryt hlínou nebo kamenem? (KY 168)

What difference does it make whether they're covered with soil or stones?

In [3] the speaker emphasises his statement; the emphasis is additionally reinforced by the used of the adverb *rozhodně* (definitely). [4] represents a rhetorical question, thus a suggestion of a certain course of action; the modifying *tedy* in this case reinforces this suggestion.

4.1.1.3 The modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker's irritation

Tedy can modify the proposition to express the speaker's irritation caused by a certain situation, action or the hearer. Furthermore, it can signalize impatience or unwilling submission. The particle is referential in that it points back to the origins or conditions of the irritation. Only 4 occurrences (11.8 %) of this use were found; however it is distinct enough from the remaining two to deserve a subdivision of its own. The examples [5] and [6] illustrate this use:

[5] podotkl, že žádnou plachtu nemáme. Teta odsekla, že se **tedy** plachta koupí. (JI 9)

he remarked that we didn't have any sail. My aunt snapped back that we should buy a sail.

[6] jsme bez proudu. Dědeček nevrle podotkl, že to víme už od včerejška. Teta se ptala, jak **tedy** má vařit. (JI 18)

we had a power cut. Testily he observed that we'd found that out the day before. My aunt asked how she was supposed to cook anything.

Both [5] and [6] are instances of indirect speech and therefore the subject of the sentence can be considered the speaker producing the utterance. In [5], the speaker expresses

her annoyance over the absence of an item. This example also illustrates an overt indicator of the speaker's irritation in the form of the verb of speaking *odseknout* (snap back) which compensate for the lack of extralinguistic features which would be present in spoken language. In [6] the speaker's irritation is caused by a complication preventing her from performing the intended action.

4.1.2 Tedy as a connecting particle

The connecting *tedy* appears mostly in narrative passages and functions solely as a device for structuring the presented information and relating it to the preceding propositions. Since the narrative passages were prevalent in the source material, the occurrences of *tedy* as a connecting particle were more frequent than those of the modifying *tedy* and constituted 66 % of all the instances. The functions of the connecting *tedy* are similar to those of connectors and connecting adverbs, but as pointed out in 2.1.6 instead of connecting two clause elements or two clauses, they connect two propositions. The particular uses of the connecting particle *tedy* in the analyzed sample were identified as those establishing a connection to the preceding text through **inference**, **restatement**, **result** and **summary**. The choice of these terms was based on the classification of the English conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2) for they perform identical functions. Table 4 shows the distribution of *tedy* as a connecting particle according to its function.

Table 4: Uses of the connecting *tedy*

Use	Σ	%
Inference	10	15.2
Restatement	15	22.7
Result	18	27.3
Summary	23	34.8
Total	66	100.0

4.1.2.1 The connecting *tedy* expressing inference

In 15.2 % of cases the connecting particle *tedy* was used as a connector introducing a proposition which represented the speaker's conclusion concerning the preceding proposition based on logic and inference. It is thus similar to English inferential conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.5). The examples [7] and [8] illustrate this use of *tedy*.

[7] Ale nikdy nepřečetl všechny jeho básně a měl rád jen ty, o nichž mluvili jeho známí, kteří o nich mluvili jen proto, že jim je zase doporučovali jejich známí. Rimbaud **tedy** nebyl jeho estetická láska (KX 114)

*But he never read all of his poems and was fond only of those his friends talked about, while they in turn talked about them only because they had been recommended by their friends. Rimbaud was **therefore** not his aesthetic love*

[8] Ale v milostné poezii všech věků žena touží být zatížena břemenem mužova těla. Nejtěžší břemeno je **tedy** zároveň obrazem nejintenzivnějšího naplnění života. (KY 152)

*But in the love poetry of every age, the woman longs to be weighed down by the man's body. The heaviest of burdens is **therefore** simultaneously an image of life's most intense fulfilment.*

Both in [7] and [8] the speaker presents his conclusion based on the preceding proposition. However, in neither case can the conclusion be explained by causality or the rules of nature; instead they represent the product of the speaker's reasoning and beliefs.

4.1.2.2 The connecting **tedy** expressing restatement

The use of *tedy* introducing a restatement of the preceding information represents an exception to the remaining subcategories, for it subsumes also occurrences referring to the preceding clause elements. The reason for the inclusion was that such use of *tedy* represents an interaction of the speaker with the proposition and not its mere production; the speaker corrects himself or wants to be more precise. Such treatment of *tedy* is also present in MČ2 as discussed in 2.1.6. Among the analyzed occurrences, 22.7 % of instances assumed this function. *Tedy* expressing restatement is similar to English appositional conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.3). This use is exemplified by [9] and [10].

[9] budu pro ně tím, kým jsem, kým jediné chci být, **tedy** spisovatelem (KI 52)

I would be for them what I was, what I wanted to be to the exclusion of anything else, a writer

[10] V roce 1821, **tedy** deset let po jejich posledním setkání, přijela do Výmaru a nechala se ohlásit u Goetha (KX 109)

*In 1821, **in other words** ten years after their last meeting, she again visited Weimar and announced her presence to Goethe*

In [9] the speaker explains the preceding item which would be incomprehensible to a hearer who does not possess intimate knowledge of the speaker's ambitions. In [10] the speaker further specifies information regarding particular time by relating it to a particular event.

4.1.2.3 The connecting *tedy* expressing result

The use as a connector introducing the result of the preceding proposition was identified in 27.3 % of cases of *tedy* as a connecting particle. This use is similar to the meaning of English resultive conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.4) and unlike the connecting *tedy* which expresses inference, here the presented information can be seen as a physical result of the preceding discourse rather than the speaker's induction. The examples [11] and [12] illustrate this use of *tedy*.

[11] chtěla, abychom byli zvonkem upozorněni, až bude porucha v elektrické síti opravena. Stiskla **tedy** zvonek a zajistila jej klínem, zhotoveným ze zápalky. (JI 25)

she'd intended that the bell would disclose to us when the power supply had been restored. She had pressed the bell in and had then used the wedge made from her match to keep it in that position.

[12] Správce řekl, že to není možné, protože podle předpisů nemůže a nesmí být úhrada jízdného placena předem. Saturnin **tedy** navrhl, že ji zaplatíme potom. (JI 13)

*The administrator insisted that this wasn't possible because according to the regulations there could and should be no advance payment for a journey. Saturnin **then** proposed that we pay afterwards.*

Example [11] shows the performance of an action as the result of the intention to perform it. Example [12] represents the action performed by the speaker as a result of the circumstances specified in the preceding context.

4.1.2.4 The connecting *tedy* expressing summary

Tedy as a connecting particle occurred most frequently, in 34.8 % of instances, acting as a connector introducing a summary or conclusion of the preceding discourse. It can also signal a return to the temporarily abandoned topic by reminding the hearer of all that had been

said. This use approximates the function of English summative conjuncts (cf. 2.2.2.2). In is exemplified by [13] and [14]:

[13] Teta se divila, že dědeček na mne nezanevřel, pokládala to za stařeckou vrtkavost a podotkla, že kůň je jednou hříbětem a člověk dvakrát dítětem. Šel jsem **tedy** hrát s dědečkem šachy. (JI 10)

*My aunt was astonished that Grandpa hadn't turned against me, something she put down to the fickleness of old age, observing that a horse is only a foal once while a human is twice a child. **In any case** I went to play chess with Grandpa.*

[14] Sál byl prázdný. Spolu s ní v něm byl jen místní lékárník a jeho žena. Bylo **tedy** na podiu kvarteto muzikantů a v sále trio posluchačů, ale hudebníci byli tak milí, že nezrušili koncert (KY 158)

The hall was nearly empty. The only other people in the audience were the local pharmacist and his wife. And although the quartet of musicians on stage faced only a trio of spectators down below, they were kind enough not to cancel the concert

The return to a topic can be seen in [13]. Example [14] then represents a mere summary of the information provided in the preceding propositions.

4.2 English counterparts of *tedy*

This section discusses the English counterparts of the Czech particle *tedy*. As regards the formal representation, *tedy* was most frequently translated by adverbs, namely *hence*, *so*, *then*, *therefore* and *thus*, which was the case in 45 % of instances. In 10 % of cases, periphrastic forms, such as *that is* were used, and 8 % of occurrences of *tedy* were translated by prepositional phrases like *in other words*. Generally, a higher degree of variation was found among the counterparts of *tedy* as a connecting particle, possibly due to its overall higher occurrence. The remaining 37 % of instances of *tedy* were not translated. This relatively high percentage of omissions illustrates the uniqueness of the Czech particles and the problems a translator into another language may face. The English counterparts were sorted according to the particle class of *tedy* they relate to and are discussed separately in 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 in relation to the particular meanings of *tedy* described in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 respectively. Table 5 shows the overall distribution of these translation correlates.

Table 5: Overall distribution of the English formal representations of *tedy*

English Counterpart	Σ modifying	Σ	% modifying	%
	Σ connecting		% connecting	
Adverb	12	45	26.7	45.0
	33		73.3	
Prepositional Phrase	2	8	25	8.0
	6		75	
Paraphrase	1	10	10	10.0
	9		90	
Omission	19	37	51.4	37.0
	18		48.6	
Total	100	100	100.0	100.0

4.2.1 English counterparts of *tedy* as a modifying particle

Of all the analyzed particles, modifying *tedy* seems to be the most problematic one for the translators into English for in 56.1 % of cases, it was entirely omitted. The most frequent counterpart was *then* in 26.4 % of instances, followed by *so* in 8.8 %, the prepositional phrase (PP) in 5.8 % and a paraphrase in 2.9 % of cases. However, the latter three types of counterparts were found in tiny numbers, as can be seen in Table 6 below. The correlates are discussed in relation to the particular use of the modifying *tedy* in sections 4.2.1.1 - 4.2.1.4.

Table 6: Counterparts of the modifying *tedy*

English Counterpart	Σ of modifying uses			Σ	% of modifying uses			%
	Astonishment	Insistence	Irritation		Astonishment	Insistence	Irritation	
<i>so</i>	3			3	8.8			8.8
<i>then</i>	8	1		9	23.5	2.9		26.4
PP	1	1		2	2.9	2.9		5.8
Paraphrase			1	1			2.9	2.9
Omission	9	7	3	19	26.6	20.7	8.8	56.1
Σ / %	21	9	4	34	61.8	26.5	11.7	100.0
Total	34				100.0			

4.2.1.1 The modifying *tedy* translated as *so*

In all 3 instances of its occurrence, *so* was used to translate modifying *tedy* functioning as the expression of astonishment and could thus seem to be linked to this meaning of *tedy*. However, the frequency was too low to form a general rule. Additionally, *tedy* expressing astonishment showed a much stronger affinity to *then* as will be discussed in 4.2.1.2. In all the

cases *so* assumed sentence initial position. The example [15] illustrates *so* as the English counterpart of modifying *tedy* with “astonishment” meaning.

[15] Tolik si dával pozor, aby neodešel do nesmrtelnosti s pomačkanou košilí, jak to **tedy**, že najednou napsal tu strašnou větu o otravném ovádu (KX 110)

He had been so careful not to depart for immortality with a rumpled shirt, so why did he suddenly write that terrible sentence about the annoying gad-fly

4.2.1.2 The modifying *tedy* translated as *then*

With 9 hits, *then* was the most frequent formal representation of *tedy* as modifying particle. As pointed out above, it was used almost exclusively, in 8 cases, to translate modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker’s astonishment. A pattern was observed in that all these instances occurred in questions as illustrated by [16]. Additionally, *then* occurred once as a translation of *tedy* expressing the speaker’s insistence (cf. [17]).

[16] A i kdyby je nakrásně shledala ošklivé, zatajila by to, protože lichocení se stalo dávno její druhou přirozeností. Proč se **tedy** rozhodla, že bude šperk, který si Sabina sama udělala, považovat za ošklivý? (KY 167)

*And even if she did find them ugly, she would never say so, because flattery had long since become second nature to her. Why, **then**, did she decide that the pendant Sabina had made herself was ugly?*

[17] Bettina mu byla „uložena.“ Uložena jako úkol. Auferlegt. Jak **tedy** může mít Rilke Goethovi za zlé, že se bránil úkolům, které mu byly uloženy proti jeho vůli a tak říkajíc bez jakéhokoli varování?

*Bettina was “bestowed upon him”. Assigned as a task. Auferlegt. **Then** how can Rilke blame Goethe for resisting a task that was assigned to him against his wishes and, so to speak, without any warning whatever?*

4.2.1.3 The modifying *tedy* translated by a prepositional phrase or a paraphrase

Tedy as a modifying particle was translated by English prepositional phrases *in fact* when it expressed the speaker’s insistence (cf. [18]) and *in that case* when it functioned as the means of expressing the speaker’s astonishment (cf. [19]).

[18] Najdu prý to docela snadno. **Tedy** tak moc snadné to nebylo. (JI 22)

*Finding it would be a doddle. **In fact** it was not so easy.*

[19] je blízká chvíle, kdy se lidstvo shromáždí k soudu v místě, jež se zove Armageddon. Chtěl jsem se zeptat, proč **tedy** schraňuje ty věci (KI 65)

*the time was nigh when mankind would assemble for judgement in the place called Armageddon. I felt like asking her why **in that case** she was keeping all those things*

In one case, the modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker's irritation was translated by a paraphrase as is shown in the example [20]. The speaker's irritation expressed by *tedy* in Czech is translated by a sentence where a polite suggestion is used ironically so as to show the speaker's annoyance.

[20] Za chvíli se vrátila a nápadně dlouho si ubrouskem utírala ústa. Pak řekla, že neví, jak kdo, ale ona že tohleto nesnese. Dědeček jí řekl, aby **tedy** změnila restauraci. (JI 20)

A while later she returned and ostentatiously wiped her mouth at some length with a cloth. She then remarked that she didn't know whether or why the others would put up with this, but at any rate she couldn't. Grandpa asked her whether she might prefer to try another restaurant.

4.2.1.4 Omission of the modifying *tedy*

As stated above, the cases where no counterpart of *tedy* as a modifying particle was present were the most frequent ones and occurred with all three of its uses. Proportionally, as can be seen in Table 6 above, the modifying *tedy* expressing the speaker's astonishment was least likely to be omitted; yet even here the amount of cases with no representation was relatively high. Not always did the absence of a translational counterpart prevent proper understanding due to the presence of other lexical means, as in example [21] where *tedy* expresses insistence alongside the adverb *vlastně* (actually) and the preceding information that the speaker became serious.

[21] Poté teta zvažněla a ptala se, co **tedy** budeme vlastně jíst. (JI 19)

Then my aunt became serious and asked what we were actually going to eat.

Nevertheless, in most cases the omission of *tedy* in translation caused the resulting English sentence to have its meaning slightly shifted. In [22] the expression of the speaker's

insistence on the proposed request expressed by *tedy* is not present in the English translation at all. In [23] the speaker's irritation expressed by *tedy* is replaced by insistence introduced by the verb of speaking. Lastly in [24] *tedy* expresses the speaker's astonishment, yet in the English translation, the speaker merely wonders.

[22] Dědeček řekl, abych **tedy** přemýšlel, a upozorňoval, že to musí být moc krásná historka, abychom se slečně Terebové odměnili za ten dnešní oběd. (JI 21)

Grandpa said that I should put on my thinking cap. He drew attention to the fact that it would have to be a wonderful story, one that would repay Miss Basnett for today's lunch.

[23] Přiběhla se starostlivou tváří a řekla, že si **tedy** odpočineme (JI 23)

She came running up with a concerned look on her face insisting that we should have a rest

[24] A je si téměř jista, že dveře také neklaply. Co **tedy** dělal v té předsínce? (KY 170)

And she was almost certain the door hadn't closed. What had he been up to in that anteroom?

The overall high proportion of *tedy* omissions can be explained by the fact that *tedy* functions as a mere propositional modifier; hence the difference in meaning between the Czech originals and English translations caused by its absence consists in a “shift” or “modification” rather than a “change.” Additionally, the proper interpretation of modifying particles, characteristic of the spoken language, can prove rather problematic in written text, especially for a non-native speaker.

4.2.2 English counterparts of *tedy* as a connecting particle

Contrary to the modifying *tedy*, formal representations were predominant among the English correlates of its use as connecting particle. As pointed out in 4.1.2, the connecting functions of *tedy* are analogous to the English conjuncts; therefore, the lexical counterparts of the Czech connecting *tedy* expressing inference, restatement, result and summary consisted of the English inferential, appositional, resultive and summative conjuncts respectively. On the whole, 49.9% of the counterparts of the connecting *tedy* were formed by adverbs, namely *hence*, *so*, *then*, *therefore* and *thus*, of which *so* and *therefore* were the most frequent ones. In 13.7 % of occurrences, paraphrases such as (semi-)grammaticalized clauses were used and in 9 % of cases, the connecting *tedy* was translated by a prepositional phrase. Omission of *tedy*

occurred in 27.4 % of cases. The English counterparts of the connecting *tedy* are discussed in 4.2.2.1 - 4.2.2.6. Table 7 shows their overall breakdown.

Table 7: Counterparts of the connecting *tedy*

English Counterpart	Σ of connecting uses				Σ	% of connecting uses				%
	Inference	Restatement	Result	Summary		Inference	Restatement	Result	Summary	
<i>hence</i>			1		1			1.5		1.5
<i>so</i>	2		4	7	13	3.0		6.1	10.7	19.8
<i>then</i>			3	1	4			4.5	1.5	6.0
<i>therefore</i>	6		2	1	9	9.0		3.0	1.5	13.5
<i>thus</i>	1	1		4	6	1.5	1.5		6.1	9.1
PP	1	3		2	6	1.5	4.5		3.0	9.0
Paraphrase		8		1	9		12.2		1.5	13.7
Omission		3	8	7	18		4.5	12.2	10.7	27.4
Σ / %	10	15	18	23	66					100.0
Total	66					100.0				

4.2.2.1 The connecting *tedy* translated as *hence* and *then*

Only one occurrence of *hence* was found in the sample; it was used as a counterpart of the connecting *tedy* expressing a result (cf. [25]).

[25] Zřízencům zoologické zahrady se totiž podařilo lva chytit, když usnul unaven marnými útoky na motorový vůz elektrické trati číslo 12. Mého zásahu **tedy** nebylo potřeba (JI 4)

*Certain employees of the zoo succeeded in capturing the lion after it had fallen asleep, having tired itself out in vain attempts to attack a number twelve tram. **Hence** my involvement proved unnecessary*

The adverb *then* occurred in 3 cases as a resultive conjunct relating to *tedy* expressing result (cf. [26]) and in 1 instance as the counterpart of the summative connecting *tedy* which is exemplified by [27]. This example also illustrates the co-occurrence of *tedy* and *tak* that will be discussed in 4.3.

[26] Aniž o tom ví, člověk komponuje svůj život podle zákonů krásy i ve chvílích nejhlubší beznaděje. Nelze **tedy** vyčítat románu, že je fascinován tajemnými setkáními náhod (KY 159)

Without realizing it, the individual composes his life according to the laws of beauty even in times of greatest distress. It is wrong, then, to chide the novel for being fascinated by mysterious coincidences

[27] Tak **tedy** do toho klidného prostředí vstoupil jednoho dne Saturnin a považoval za svou povinnost učinit mi život tak pohnutým, jak to jen bylo možno. (JI 3)

And then one day Saturnin entered this peaceful environment and considered it his duty to stir my life up as much as possible

4.2.2.2 The connecting **tedy** translated as *so*

The English *so* was the most frequent single word counterpart of the connecting *tedy* constituting 19.8 % of all translational correlates. In 7 out of 13 instances *so* functioned as the counterpart of the connecting *tedy* with summative function (cf. [28]). In 4 cases it translated *tedy* expressing result (cf. [29]) and in 2 occurrences it represented the correlate of inferential *tedy* (cf. [30]).

[28] Tak **tedy** k různým těm změnám, opravám a přístavkům, které Saturnin na lodi provedl, přibyla ještě tréninková stěna (JI 6)

So a training wall was added to the manifold alterations, repairs and extensions which our boat was subjected to under Saturnin.

[29] Paní v kanceláři mě poslala do šatny, tam ať počkám. Vydal jsem se **tedy** po dvoře ke dveřím, na nichž se oznamovalo, že tu jsou šatny. (KI 51)

The woman in the office told me to go to the locker room: I was to wait there. So I set out across the court to a door which bore the notice LOCKERS.

[30] Ženy, které se radují nad svou stejností a nerozlišeností, oslavují vlastně svou budoucí smrt, která učiní jejich stejnost absolutní. Výstřel byl **tedy** jen šťastným naplněním jejich makabrálního pochodu. (KY 161)

The women, overjoyed by their sameness, their lack of diversity, were, in fact, celebrating their imminent demise, which would render their sameness absolute. So Tomas's shots were merely the joyful climax to their morbid march.

4.2.2.3 The connecting **tedy** translated as *therefore*

Therefore occurred in 9 % of cases and was thus the second most frequent single word correlate of the connecting *tedy*. It mostly reflected the inferential meaning of the Czech

particle. The example [31] illustrates one of 6 such cases. Additionally, 2 instances of *therefore* were used as counterparts of *tedy* expressing result (cf. [32]) and there was 1 case of *therefore* translating the summative *tedy* (cf. [33]).

[31] ty mne znáš jako tvář a nikdy jsi mne neznal jinak .Nemohlo tě **tedy** ani napadnout, že moje tvář, to nejsem já. (KX 104)

you know me as a face and you never knew me any other way. “Therefore it could never occur to you that my face is not my self.”

[32] To jsou hrdinové z papíru a sypou se z nich drtiny. Já **tedy** opravdu nemohu říci, že bych o to dědictví nestál (JI 8)

These are heroes made from paper. I cannot therefore truly deny any interest in an inheritance

[33] Naštěstí ji Tomáš objal po deseti vteřinách a ona mohla na hlasy břicha zapomenout. Tereza se **tedy** zrodila ze situace, která brutálně odhaluje nesmiřitelnou dualitu těla a duše (KY 156)

Fortunately, after the first ten seconds Tomas put his arms around her and made her forget her ventral voices. Tereza was therefore born of a situation which brutally reveals the irreconcilable duality of body and soul

4.2.2.4 The connecting *tedy* translated as *thus*

The adverb *thus* was used as the counterpart of the connecting *tedy* expressing summary in 4 cases. Furthermore 1 instance of the inferential *tedy* and 1 instance of *tedy* expressing restatement were translated by *thus*, the former in co-occurrence with *and*. The examples [34], [35], and [36] illustrate these uses respectively.

[34] Několikrát jsem zmínil některé z těch jmen, ale stále nic netušili, ledaže pan Rada, pokud se mezi námi vyskytoval, pokývl hlavou. Tak jsem se **tedy** bral v oranžové vestě uličkami a ulicemi domovského města (KI 63)

I would glance at my companions at those moments, but they suspected nothing, except possibly Mr Rada, if he was one of our party, who might nod his head. Thus I moved in my orange vest through the little streets and lanes of my native city

[35] nikdo neví , zda to bylo z nesmělosti nebo proto , že myslil na něco jiného , zda **tedy** jeho mlčení vyjadřovalo skromnost , či nezájem (KX 102)

*nobody knew whether it was because of shyness or because his mind was on other things, **and thus** whether his silence expressed modesty or lack of interest*

[36] sekretářka odcházela z domu směrem k brance (šla **tedy** právě opačným směrem , než půjde o něco později Agnes ...) (KX 106)

*she was heading towards the gate (**thus** walking in a direction opposite to that which Agnes was to take somewhat later ...)*

4.2.2.5 The connecting **tedy** translated by a prepositional phrase or paraphrase

Three English prepositional phrases functioned as correlates of the connecting particle *tedy*: The prepositional phrase *in other words* was used in 4 cases; three times to translate *tedy* expressing restatement (cf. [37]) and once for *tedy* introducing inference. The remaining two prepositional phrases were *in any case* ([cf. 13]) and *in the end*, both corresponding to the summative *tedy*.

[37] Měly připomínat, že tady se před lety narodil, žil či zemřel umělec, myslitel, vědec nebo buditel, **tedy** duch, o němž se předpokládá, že se dovedl vznést. (KI 62)

*These were meant to remind us that here, years ago, was born, lived or died some artist, thinker, scientist or national figure, **in other words** a spirit of whom it might be presumed that he rose above the rest of us.*

The total of 9 periphrastic forms was found. In 8 cases, they related to the use of restatement; most common of these was the clause *that is* occurring in 5 cases (cf. [38]). The remaining three were *and this would mean*, *including* and *i.e.* In one instance, a paraphrase *it all meant* was used for the meaning of summary.

[38] když jsem však v té rozpálené písečné pustině, kde se bezpočet naháčů oddával naprosté nečinnosti, předčítal o tom, že čin a rozhodnutí jsou v naší - **tedy** v Kierkegaardově - době stejně vzácné jako opojení z nebezpečné plavby (KI74)

*But when, in that sun-scorched wasteland, where countless naked bodies were indulging in total inactivity, I read to her that action and decision in our - **that is** Kierkegaard's - age was just as rare as the intoxication with danger felt by someone swimming in shallow water*

4.2.2.6 Omission of the connecting *tedy*

Tedy as a connecting particle was omitted in translation in 27.4 % of cases, that is 18 of its occurrences. As shown in the Table 7, the resultive use of *tedy* was the one most frequently omitted. While the omission of the modifying *tedy* frequently caused shifts in meaning (cf. 4.2.1.4), absence of formal counterparts of the connecting particle was much less significant. This is possibly due to fact that written text, which was the source material for the present analysis, can do with a much smaller number of overt connectors than the elliptic and far less structured spoken language. Interconnectedness of text parts (coherence) is achieved by the cooperation of a number of factors while the omission of a semantic feature may be difficult to compensate for. Nevertheless, a certain difference is still conceivable as illustrated by [39] and [40] representing resultive and summative uses of *tedy* respectively.

[39] Ted' jsem **tedy** mohl vychutnávat lenivou chůzi, uklidňující vědomí, že přesně vím, co se ode mě očekává. (KI 54)

Now I was able to enjoy a leisurely walk and the reassuring knowledge that I knew exactly what was expected of me.

[40] Paul krájel maso na talíři, upíjel vína a říkal si: tak tu **tedy** spolu sedí dva přátelé (KX 112)

Paul cut the meat on his plate, sipped his wine and said to himself: here sit two friends

4.3 Meanings of *tak*

This section discusses the corpus findings on the Czech particle *tak*. As in the case of *tedy*, also here the representation of *tak* as a connecting particle was prevalent, occurring in 61 out of 100 cases. Additionally, some other distinct uses were identified and used as the basis for distinguishing new subcategories of the description. Most of these uses are shared with *tedy*, for the two particles display strong resemblance to each other. Additionally in 11 cases, exclusively as connecting particles, *tedy* and *tak* co-occurred and expressed shared meaning. However, uses specific for *tak* were found as well as some further distinctions in those shared with *tedy* and those are discussed in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 which analyze *tak* as a modifying and connecting particle respectively. Moreover, a distinguishing feature of *tak* is that it almost always assumes the sentence-initial position, while *tedy* almost never did so. Table 8 shows the overall distribution of *tak* according to its particle class.

Table 8: Occurrence of *tak* according to particle class and particular use

Particle class	Use	$\Sigma = \%$	
Modifying particle	Astonishment	2	39.0
	Insistence	10	
	Irritation	17	
	Reproach	10	
Connecting particle	Inference	2	61.0
	Result	27	
	Summary	24	
	Topic Shift	8	
Total		100.0	

4.3.1 *Tak* as a modifying particle

Tak as a modifying particle occurred in 39 % of cases. As in the case of *tedy*, the lower frequency of the modifying *tak* was possibly due to its restriction to spoken language, which in fiction is represented by direct or indirect speech, or the narrator's remarks; all of these being less frequent than the narrative sections. As mentioned above, *tak* appeared in the same three modifying uses as *tedy*, that is expressions of the speaker's **astonishment**, **insistence** and **irritation**; however, among these uses certain distinctive nuances were found. Moreover, a fourth uses specific for *tak* was identified – the expression of the speaker's **reproach**. As with the modifying *tedy*, also here the context alongside other overt indicators was the decisive element for the particular interpretation. The description of *tak* is presented according to its uses in subsections 4.3.1.1 - 4.3.1.4. Table 9 shows the breakdown of the occurrences of *tak* as a modifying particle.

Table 9: Uses of the modifying *tak*

Type of use	Σ	%
Astonishment	2	5.7
Insistence	10	25.6
Irritation	17	43.6
Reproach	10	25.6
Total	39	100.0

4.3.1.1 The modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's astonishment

Modifying the proposition so as to express the speaker's astonishment was the least frequent use of the modifying *tak* with only 2 instances overall. In both these cases, the expressed astonishment was based on the speaker's realisation of a previously unknown fact.

This use is thus identical to the one of *tedy* as described in 4.1.1.1; it is exemplified by [41] and [42].

[41] „Ah bon ,“ podiví se host: „**tak** to je ta Eiffelova věž,“ a říká to stejným tónem, jako kdybyste mu ukázali portrét dědečka (KX 129)

“Oh, that’s the Eiffel Tower,” and he says it in the same tone of voice as if you had shown him a portrait of Grandpa

[42] „**tak** to je tedy ten váš dědeček, o kterém jsem tolik slyšel.“ (KX 130)

“So that’s your grandfather I’ve heard so much about.”

The closeness of meanings of *tedy* and *tak* in this use can be observed in [42], in which either one of the particles could be omitted and the meaning of the proposition would remain unchanged. This is also reflected in the English translation where the adverb *so* stands as the counterpart for both the particles. Additionally, the example illustrates the positional difference between *tedy* and *tak* as outlined in 4.3; while the latter assumes sentence initial position, the former comes after the verb. In [41] it is then possible to insert *tedy* in the post-verbal position without altering the meaning.

4.3.1.2 The modifying *tak* expressing the speaker’s insistence

Tak as a modifying particle expressing the speaker’s insistence that something should take place, go ahead, etc., was identified in 25.6 % of cases. In its essence it is analogous to *tedy* in this meaning (cf. 4.1.1.2). The speaker adds urgency to his proposition, for instance a plea or command. *Tak* fulfils a contact function by making an appeal to the hearer as well as connecting function by pointing at the cause of urgency. The examples [43] and [44] show *tak* as a means of expressing the speaker’s insistence.

[43] **tak** pro mě zalži, když už kvůli mně nedokážeš říct pravdu! (KI 95)

Well then, so lie for my sake if you can’t speak the truth for my sake!

[44] „**tak** s tím musí přestat!“ (KX 128)

“So then he’s got to stop doing it!”

In [43], the presence of *tak* makes the proposition a plea rather than a mere request. In [44], *tak* intensifies the speaker’s statement which can be interpreted as a command.

4.3.1.3 The modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's irritation

The modifying *tak* can express the speaker's irritation over a certain situation, action or the hearer similarly as *tedy* in 4.1.1.3. However, unlike with *tedy*, this was the most frequent occurrence of *tak* as modifying particle. It can also signal the speaker's impatience or sarcasm. This use is illustrated by [45] and [46].

[45] „Ty **tak**, ledaže by mě přitom dva drželi,“ odsekl kapitán. (KI 85)

“Yeah, maybe if two other blokes were holding me down,” the captain growled.

[46] už je to deset let, co mi vzali pas. Nebuď tak hrozně střízlivý! I když já nebudu, ti na hranicích budou. **Tak** si o pas požádej. (KI 87)

It's ten years since they took my passport away. Don't be so practical! Even if I'm not, the men at the frontier will be. Apply for a passport then.

The example [45] shows how *tak* can be used to express the speaker's sarcasm over the suggestion expressed by the proposition. Additionally, *tak* resembles a focalizing particle by highlighting a particular clause element *ty* ([they]). Furthermore, the verb of saying *odseknout* (growl) contributes to establishing the expression of the speaker's annoyance. In [46] the speaker expresses her irritation over the hearer's non-compliance and this annoyance is present in the suggestion made by her. The particle also performs a connecting summative function for the suggestion represented in the proposition is based on considering all the preceding discourse.

4.3.1.4 The modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's reproach

The use specific for *tak* as a modifying particle was the expression of the speaker's reproach because of an action performed by or related to the hearer. It occurred in 25.6 % of cases. Here, *tak* often resembled illocutionary particles for it contributed to creating the illocutionary force of the proposition, namely when it appeared in *wh*-questions introduced by *proč* (why) whose meaning was rather to pass a disapproving judgment rather than to make an inquiry. However, the mere presence of *tak* would be insufficient for determining the communicative function, for in a different context, ambiguous interpretations could come to mind. This is exemplified in [47] and [48].

[47] Tos mi lhal? Přece bys poznala, kdybych ti v takové chvíli lhal. **Tak** proč nepřijdeš? Řekni mi, co se změnilo, v čem jsem se změnila, že se ani neozveš (KI 94)

Was that a lie then? Surely you'd have known if I'd told you a lie at that moment. So why don't you come? Tell me what has changed, in what way have I changed that you don't even ring me?

[48] kdyby jeho táta vstal z mrtvých, že by vlastnoručně tu firmu sundal a řekl by synovi: „**Tak** ty se stydíš za tátovo řemeslo? (JI 30)

were he to rise from the dead, would take the sign down with his bare hands and would say to his son: “**So** you are ashamed of your father's profession, are you?”

[47] illustrates the above mentioned case of the above mentioned *wh*-question functioning as a means of reproachful criticism. However, as apparent, both preceding and following context was necessary to determine that the proposition indeed expresses reproach rather than for instance mere astonishment. Likewise in [48] the preceding context is necessary to distinguish this instance of *tak* from a connecting particle expressing a summary or topic shift.

4.3.2 Tak as a connecting particle

Same as *tedy*, connecting *tak* appears mostly in narrative passages with the exception of the function “topic-shift”, which will be discussed in its respective subsection. It functions as a connector structuring the presented information and relating it to the preceding propositions or bringing up a new topic. As pointed out above, *tak* as connecting particle occurred in 61 % cases, again due to the prevalence of the narrative passages in the source material. While the functions of **inference**, **result** and **summary** were already introduced and related to the English conjuncts in 4.1.2, a distinct function of introducing a new topic was observed and it was labelled as **topic shift**. In turn, *tak* never functions as a means of restatement and also its occurrence as a means of expressing inference was scarce. Subsections 4.3.2.1 - 4.3.2.4 discuss the particular functions of connecting *tak* as outlined in Table 10.

Table 10: Uses of the connecting *tak*

Type of use	Σ	%
Inference	2	3.3
Result	27	44.3
Summary	24	39.3
Topic Shift	8	13.1
Total	61	100.0

4.3.2.1 The connecting *tak* expressing inference

As pointed out above, the inferential use of *tak* as a connecting particle was rather infrequent, appearing only in 2 instances, i.e. 3.3 %. As described in 4.1.2.1, this use is analogical to that of the English inferential conjunct in that it expresses the speaker's conclusion based on his logical assumptions regarding the preceding discourse. Both the instances of this use are exemplified by [49] and [50].

[49] „To ne, pane!“ řekl jsem. „To je byt mého přítele pana Janýska.“ „**Tak** já nevím, kde bydlím,“ řekl bezmocně. (JI 37)

“No sir, it’s not!” I replied. “This flat belongs to my friend Mr. Johnson.” “Then I’ve no idea where I live,” was his helpless reply.

[50] nedokázal jsem opravdově ani milovat ani opustit ani zůstat sám jen se svou prací. **tak** jsem možná promarnil, po čem jsem kdy v životě prahl (KI 96)

I have been unable either to love honestly or to walk away or to devote myself entirely to my work. Perhaps I have wasted everything I’ve ever longed for in life

In [49] the speaker makes a logical assumption about his own conscience based on the particular situation. The occurrence of *tak* in [50] could be seen as ambiguous in that it could be understood as a summary of the preceding discourse. However, the modal particle *možná* (perhaps) contributes to uncertainty and thus shows the proposition as a deduction rather than a summarizing statement.

4.3.2.2 The connecting *tak* expressing result

Tak functioning as a connector introducing the result of the preceding proposition was identified as the most frequent use occurring in 44.3 % of cases of the connecting *tak*. As described in 4.1.2.3, this meaning corresponds to that of the English resultive conjunct, thus introducing a direct result of the preceding context. Additionally, *tak* in this function

frequently collocated, in 10 out of 27 instances, with the connecting particle *a* (and), the two forming a unit. The examples [51] and [52] illustrate the resultive use of *tak*.

[51] Navrhnout mu, že by mohl vzít k sobě matčinu sestru a její dceru nebylo možné, protože bylo příliš jasné, že to nechtěl. A **tak** jí napadlo, že se i otec vrací v kruhu, odkud vyšel. (KX 131)

She couldn't very well suggest that he take in Mother's sister and her daughter, for it was quite dear that he didn't want to do that. And so it occurred to her that Father, too, was returning full circle to his beginnings.

[52] Brzy se jim začaly potit dlaně, ale chlapec se neodvažoval pustit ruku, kterou tak odvážně uchopil, protože by to znamenalo přiznat, že se potí a že se za to stydí. **Tak** máčeli hodinu a půl ruce v horkém vlhku (KX 133)

Soon their palms became sticky but the boy did not dare let go of the hand he had so daringly grasped, for that would have meant admitting that he was perspiring and ashamed of it. And so they sat, with clammy hands, for an hour and a half

The example [51] could be seen as ambiguous, for the proposition could be understood as the speaker's inference based on logic rather than a direct result. Nevertheless, the example is taken from a narrative section and as the speaker is the omniscient narrator of the story, it can be concluded that the occurrence of *tak* indeed introduces a result. In [52] the action described in the sentence can be seen as the direct result of unwillingness of the participant to take steps in order to prevent such an action. It is noteworthy that even though the Czech connecting particle *a* (and) is not present in [52], the English translation contains it.

4.3.2.3 The connecting *tak* expressing summary

The connecting *tak* was used for presenting the summary of the preceding discourse in 39.3 % of cases. Like *tedy* in summative function, *tak* appears in a proposition representing a conclusion or a return to a previously abandoned topic. This use is exemplified by [53] and [54].

[53] Později jsem pochopil, že staré zlaté časy spadají do doby, kdy byl mlád ten, kdo o nich hovoří. To znamená, že naše generace prožívá zlaté časy právě nyní. Podivuhodné. **Tak** tedy dědeček vyprávěl a my jsme poslouchali. (JI 43)

I later understood that these golden times stand for the youth of whoever is speaking about them. Which means that our generation must be living through golden times right now. How extraordinary. So Grandpa told his story and we hung on his every word.

[54] Tomášovi rodiče se o svého syna přestanou zajímat též. Zůstali přitom v okázale dobrých vztazích ke snaze a chlubili se vůkol svým příkladným postojem a smyslem pro spravedlnost. **Tak** se mu podařilo zbavit během krátké doby manželky, syna, matky i otce. (KI 176)

Tomas's parents would no longer take an interest in theirs. They made a great show of maintaining good relations with their daughter-in-law and trumpeted their exemplary stance and sense of justice. Thus in practically no time he managed to rid himself of wife, son, mother, and father.

In [53] the speaker uses *tak* in order to return to the preceding discourse interrupted by a diversion caused by his associative thinking. *Tak* in [54] merely summarizes the content of the preceding propositions. The example also illustrates the co-occurrence of *tedy* and *tak* mentioned in 4.3.

4.3.2.4 The connecting *tak* expressing topic shift

In 13.1 % of cases, *tak* assumed the role of a topic shifter. Unlike the above occurrences of the connecting *tak* which were analogous to *tedy*, this use was identified only for *tak*. This *tak* is used to introduce a new topic or establish a contact and thus resembles one of the six frame functions of the English discourse particles (cf. 2.2.3.3). Additionally, it was unique in that it appeared mostly (in 7 out of 8 cases) in spoken language, that is in the passages of direct speech. This is explainable by the fact that this instance of *tak* also has a contact function so that it addresses the hearer and requests his attention. The examples [55] and [56] show this use of *tak*.

[55] „**Tak** co, metařský,“ oslovil nás ten šviháčtější z obou, „velkej bordel?“ (KI 81)

“Well then, you sweepers,” the more foppish of the two addressed us, “a bloody mess?”

[56] „**Tak** jsem včera přijel ze Svaté Hory, slyšel jste už o tom?“ (KI 92)

“I got back from Svatá Hora yesterday. Have you heard about it?”

In [55] the speaker establishes contact with hearers and prepares ground for introducing a new topic, i.e. his question. In [56] the speaker uses *tak* to open conversation by presenting a new topic in his proposition.

4.4 English counterparts of *tak*

This section discusses the English counterparts of the Czech particle *tak*. As with *tedy*, the most frequent overt counterparts of *tak* were adverbs occurring in 74 % of cases. However, in comparison to *tedy* the overall frequency of *tak* omissions was significantly lower, occurring in 13 % of instances. Additionally, 12 % of the counterparts of *tak* consisted of paraphrases and 1 % was translated by a prepositional phrase. As in the case of *tedy*, there was a high variation among the correlates of connecting *tak*. The English correlates are discussed in sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 on the basis of the type and meaning division of *tak* presented in 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. Table 11 shows the overall distribution of these correlates.

Table 11: Overall distribution of the English formal representations of *tak*

English Counterpart	Σ modifying	Σ	% modifying	%
	Σ connecting		% connecting	
Adverb	23	74	31.0	74.0
	51		69.0	
Prepositional Phrase		1		1.0
	1		100.0	
Paraphrase	9	12	75.0	12.0
	3		25.0	
Omission	7	13	53.9	13.0
	6		46.1	
Total		100		100.0

4.4.1 English counterparts of *tak* as a modifying particle

Tak as a modifying particle was mostly correlated by the English adverbs, namely *so*, *then* and *well*, which constituted 58.9 % of all translations. In 23.2 % of instances, the meaning of the Czech particle was translated by an English paraphrase. Omission of the modifying *tak* in translation occurred in 17.9 % of cases. Sections 4.4.1.1 - 4.4.1.4 discuss these correlates in relation to the particular function of the modifying *tedy*. The distribution of these correlates is shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Counterparts of the modifying *tak*

English Counterpart	Σ distribution of uses				Σ	% distribution of uses				%
	Astonishment	Insistence	Irritation	Reproach		Astonishment	Insistence	Irritation	Reproach	
<i>so</i>	1	5	1	5	12	2.5	12.8	2.5	12.8	30.6
<i>then</i>			6	3	9			15.4	7.7	23.1
<i>well</i>			2		2			5.2		5.2
Paraphrase		2	5	2	9		5.2	12.8	5.2	23.2
Omission	1	3	3		7	2.5	7.7	7.7		17.9
Total					39					100.0

4.4.1.1 The modifying *tak* translated as *so*

The English adverb *so* appeared in 12 cases as the counterpart of the modifying *tak* representing thus 30.6 % of all translations. It was used equally to correlate the modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's insistence and reproach with 5 occurrences in each type and, rather marginally, to translate one instance of astonishment and one instance of reproach. The examples [57] and [58] show *so* translating the "insistence" and "reproach" uses of the modifying *tak*.

[57] Setkáte se s jiným svým známým, panem Markem, a ten se zapřísahá, že zná Matouše celý život, a tvrdí, že je to lež a že nikdy zavřen nebyl. **Tak** co, byl nebo nebyl? (JI 40)

You meet someone else well-known to you called Mark, and he swears to you that he's known Matthews all his life. He maintains that the whole story is a tissue of lies and that the man was never locked up. So was he or wasn't he?

[58] A **tak** mu věnujete Schubertovu Nedokončenou, na kterou on po vašem odchodu plivne (KX 139)

And so you give him Schubert's "Unfinished," and the moment you leave he'll spit on it

4.4.1.2 The modifying *tak* translated as *then* and *well*

Then was used mostly as a counterpart of the modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's irritation; it was found in 6 out of its 9 instances. The remaining 3 cases of *then* translated the "reproach" use of *tak*. Somewhat surprisingly, this use of *then* as the counterpart of the modifying *tak* covered completely different uses than in the case of *tedy* (cf. 4.2.1.2), even though the Czech particles share these functions. [59] and [60] exemplify *then* as the

translation correlate of the modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's irritation and reproach respectively.

[59] „Tak mi ukažte občanskou legitimaci,“ řekla Tereza. „Neukážu,“ řekl chlapec.“ „**Tak** pijte limonádu,“ řekla Tereza. (KY 187)

“May I see your identification card? “Tereza said. “You may not,” the boy answered. “Then how about a soft drink?” said Tereza.

[60] „A on jí snad řekl, že tam bude mít s sebou jinou ženu?“ „Ne.“ „**Tak** jí to měl říct.“ (KX 148)

“Did he tell her by any chance that he would be there with another woman?” “No.” “Then he should have told her.”

Only 2 instances of the adverb *well* were found and they both translated the modifying *tak* expressing the speaker's irritation. One of the occurrences was already exemplified in 4.3.1.2 as [43]; the other is illustrated by [61].

[61] „Kde jste se tak zřídil?“ ptala se Tereza. „V hospodě naproti,“ smál se a znovu se dožadoval limonády. „**Tak** proč tam nezůstanete?“ (KY 188)

“Where did you get so drunk?” Tereza asked. “In the bar across the street,” he said, laughing, and asked again for a soft drink.” Well, why didn't you stay there?”

4.4.1.3 The modifying *tak* reflected by a paraphrase

A relatively frequent way of translating the Czech modifying *tedy* into English was by paraphrasing the particular meaning to which it contributed. The most paraphrased use of *tak*, with 5 instances, was “irritation.” Paraphrases were also used to translate *tak* expressing insistence and reproach, with 2 occurrences for each. Two basic types of paraphrases were identified as involving i. replacement of the meaning implied by the Czech particle by explication of the propositional content, as for instance in [62] where the speaker's irritation, is expressed by the directive with negative polarity; and ii. the use of English (semi-) grammaticalized structures able to express similar functions. These structures can be seen as discourse particles as described in 2.2.3 and they are particularly interesting as they represent formal as well as functional correspondence to the Czech modifying *tak*. Three such instances were found: the interjection *yeah*, already exemplified by [45] (cf. 4.3.1.3), expressing the

speaker's sarcasm about the propositional content, the imperative of the verb *to pray* in [63] downgrading what the hearer says (or is about to say), and *you mean* in [64] signaling the speaker's criticism.

[62] „Vy **tak** povídejte! (KI 89)

“Don’ t tell me that!”

[63] **tak** prosím, začněte kázat, na tom nejlépe vidíte, do jaké míry degenerovaly Vaše vitální schopnosti (JI 50)

Pray go ahead and start to sermonise on how this is the clearest evidence that I have allowed my vital forces to degenerate.

[64] Divili se „**Tak** ty nechceš bojovat proti okupaci své země?“ (KY 182)

“You mean you don't want to fight the occupation of your country?”

4.4.1.4 Omission of the modifying **tak**

In the analyzed sample, the total of 7 instances of the omission of the modifying *tak* were found: 3 cases of *tak* expressing the speaker's insistence (cf. [65]), 3 cases of irritation (cf. [66]) and 1 instance of astonishment. As in the case of *tedy* omissions, the absence of the particle represents a shift in meaning, as can be seen in the examples.

[65] No **tak** se podívejte, řekla teta Kateřina, on je takový plachý. (JI 46)

“You see how it is,” said Aunt Catherine, “what a timid young man!”

[66] „Ten?“ mávl rukou. „Mohl by si pokazit kariéru! “Vlastní slova mu připadla příliš příkrá, dodal tedy: „Ten by **tak** šel nejspíš ještě v nějakém buddhistickém procesí.“ (KI 93)

“It might cost him his career!” His own words struck him as too harsh, for he added: “He might perhaps just walk along in some Buddhist procession.”

4.4.2 English counterparts of **tak** as a connecting particle

Tak representing the class of Czech connecting particles showed the highest variation in its English counterparts. Similarly to 4.2.1, the most frequent formal representations included adverbs, namely *so*, which was predominant with 52.5 % of all instances, followed by *now*, *then*, *thus*, *therefore* and *well*. Furthermore, one instance of a prepositional phrase (1.6 %) was found. As mentioned in 4.3.2, the Czech connecting particle *tak* was found to be functionally analogous to English conjuncts and the above adverbs assume the conjunctive

roles respective to those of *tak* in the translations. The exception was the adverbs *well* and *now* which functioned as frame discourse particles. Additionally, 6.3 % of translations were paraphrases, and in 9.6 % cases *tak* was omitted in translation. The English counterparts of *tak* as a connecting particle are discussed in 4.2.2.1 - 4.2.2.5. Table 13 shows their overall distribution.

Table 13: Counterparts of the connecting *tak*

English Counterpart	Σ distribution of uses				Σ	% distribution of uses				%
	Inference	Result	Summary	Topic Shift		Inference	Result	Summary	Topic Shift	
<i>now</i>		1		1	2		1.6		1.6	3.2
<i>so</i>		20	12		32		32.8	19.7		52.5
<i>then</i>	1		3		4	1.6		5.1		7
<i>thus</i>		4	4		8		6.6	6.6		13.2
<i>therefore</i>		1			1		1.6			1.6
<i>well</i>				4	4				6.6	6.6
PP			1		1			1.6		1.6
Paraphrase			2	1	3			3.2	1.6	4.7
Omission	1	1	2	2	6	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	9.6
Total	61					100.0				

4.2.2.1 The connecting *tak* translated as *now* and *well*

Well as the counterpart of the connecting *tak* appeared in 4 cases, all translating the topic shifting use of *tak*. Likewise, the only instance of *now* functions as the counterpart of *tak* as a topic shifter. Both these adverbs function as frame discourse particles in that they introduce a new turn. The examples [67] and [68] illustrate *now* and *well* respectively as the counterparts of *tak* expressing topic shift.

[67] **Tak** tedy byla krásná a tichá noc. (JI 44)

Now let's return to that beautiful and quiet night.

[68] „**Tak** máme novýho dispečera!“ (KI 97)

“**Well** folks, we’ve got a new dispatcher!”

4.4.2.2 The connecting *tak* translated as *so*

The English adverb *so* was generally the most frequent counterpart of *tak*. As pointed out in 4.2.2.2, *so* was used for translating resultive and summative functions of both *tedy* and *tak*. While one of the distinguishing features of the Czech particles is their syntactic position,

so assumes the sentence initial one in all the cases. The only observed difference between *tedy* and *tak* in relation to their translation counterpart *so* was that the proportion of their resultive and summative occurrences translated by *so* was reversed. In the case of *tak*, 20 out of 32 instances of *so* corresponded to the resultive meaning of the Czech particle and assumed the role of resultive conjunct (cf. [69]). The remaining 12 instances of *so* functioned as summative conjuncts translating the “summary” meaning of *tak* (cf. [70]).

[69] Dověděli se však od notáře, že všechno, co měl v bance, odkázal otec vědecké společnosti matematiků, jejímž byl jedním ze zakladatelů. **Tak** se jim stal ještě cizejší než za života. (KX 132)

They learned from the notary, however, that Father had left everything to the society of mathematicians he had helped to found. And so he became even more of a stranger to them than he had been when he was alive.

[70] Jak jsem tu stál v oranžové, šaškovské vestě, v čem jsem se od něho lišil? Ve své bídě, ve své touze anebo ve své naději? **Tak** jsem tedy čekal svoji milou na malém podhorském nádraží. (KI 99)

Standing there with my orange fool's vest - in what way did I differ from him? In my misery, my longings, or perhaps in my hope? So I waited for my lover at the small railway station in the foothills.

4.4.2.3 The connecting **tak** translated as **then**

Like *so*, the English adverb *then* functioned as the translation counterpart of both the analyzed Czech connecting particles. In the case of *tak*, 4 instances of *then* were found; 3 corresponding to the summative meaning of *tak*, and 1 to inferential. The inferential *then* is exemplified in [49] (cf. 4.3.2.1). The example [71] shows *then* as a summative conjunct corresponding to *tak* introducing summary.

[71] Tož **tak**: talent zde nesporně je a jde jenom o to hmotné zabezpečení. (JI 45)

So, then. There's no doubt about the talent round here. It's just a question of having the financial means to let the delicate flowers bloom.

4.4.2.4 The connecting **tak** translated by **thus**, **therefore** and a **prepositional phrase**

The only instance of the English adverb *therefore* (cf. [72]) as well as 4 out of the 8 occurrences of *thus* (cf. [73]) functioned as resultive conjuncts corresponding to the Czech *tedy* expressing result.

[72] Oplakávala blízké, které za války ztratila, ale určitě také naříkala nad špinavostí světa, v němž musela žít. **Tak** v našem domově panovaly čistota a osamělost. (KI 77)

*She was mourning the relatives she'd lost in the war, but she was surely also lamenting the dirtiness of the world she had to live in. In our home, **therefore** cleanliness and loneliness reigned.*

[73] Tato stále rostoucí nezasloužená a mně osobně velmi nemilá pověst výjimečného muže měla značně nepříjemné důsledky. **Tak** jsem byl například jednou v noci probuzen mužem v úřední čepici a bylo mi vysvětleno, že je naléhavě třeba mé pomoci. (JI 28)

*This constantly burgeoning, undeserved, and to me personally most unwelcome reputation as a man of exceptional character had some markedly unpleasant consequences. **Thus**, for example, I was once woken up during the night by a man in an official cap who explained to me that he was urgently in need of my assistance.*

Furthermore, the remaining 4 occurrences of *thus* (cf. [74]) and the prepositional phrase *in any case* (cf. [75]) assumed the role of summative conjuncts translating the summative meanings of the connecting particle *tak*.

[74] Natáhli na ně žlutou látku, kterou po chvíli poseli malí černí blýskáčkové, zahrabali do písku láhev s limonádou, položili na písek deku a na ni sebe. **Tak** jsme leželi, hodiny spočívali v nehybnosti a ve vzájemné blízkosti. (KI 90)

*On them we spread a piece of yellow material, which was soon covered by small metallically shiny black beetles. We buried a bottle of lemonade, spread a blanket on the sand and lay down on it. **Thus** we lay there hours, in immobility and mutual proximity.*

[75] **Tak** tedy podle hlasu lidu v čeledníku událo se to takto (JI 48)

***In any case** the view from the servants' quarters concerning what took place was as follows*

4.4.2.5 Paraphrase and omission of the connecting *tak*

In 3 instances, the connecting *tak* was translated by an English paraphrase. All the occurrences represented the first type of paraphrase established in 4.4.1.4, i.e. replacement of the meaning implied by the Czech particle by the explicit expression of the propositional

content. This is illustrated by [76] where the topic shifting *tedy* which is used to announce the speaker's intention to leave is replaced by the greetings *goodbye*.

[76] Jednou, když ji právě uspal a ona byla teprve v první předsíni snu, takže mu byla ještě s to odpovídat na otázky, řekl jí: „**Tak**. A teď odejdu.“ (KY 177)

Once, when he had just lulled her to sleep but she had gone no farther than dream's antechamber and was therefore still responsive to him, he said to her, “Goodbye, I 'm going now.”’

The total of six cases of omission of the connecting *tak* in translation were found in the sample. As apparent from Table 13 the omissions were used with each meaning of the connecting *tak*; however, they constituted overall a small proportion of the English translations of this particle. As in the previous instances of omission, also here certain meaning shifts could be observed, as is shown by [77], where the summative meaning of *tak* is not present in the translation.

[77] **Tak** tedy nevím, jestli jsem si na té terase počínal správně, ale cítil jsem, že bych nikdy nedovedl ukrást slečně Barboře polibek. (JI 42)

I do not know whether I really behaved properly on the terrace, but I felt that I would never manage to steal a kiss from Miss Barbara.

5 Conclusion

The analysis of the 200 occurrences of the Czech particles *tedy* and *tak* showed that both particles assumed more often the connecting function than the modifying function. *Tedy* functioned as a connecting particle in 66% of cases, whereas *tak* as a connecting particle occurred in 61% of instances. Both particles resembled each other in terms meaning, whereas their largest overt distinction was their syntactic position; *tedy* occurred most commonly in post-verbal position, whereas *tak* usually assumed the sentence-initial position. However, for each particle, certain distinct uses were identified, which were not accounted for in the Czech grammars. Therefore, in order to provide a sufficient description as the basis for the analysis of the English correlates, pragmatic categories were established to illustrate distinct meanings of the connecting and modifying functions of *tedy* and *tak*. In the case of the modifying function, four meanings were established on the bases of how they modify the proposition to express certain emotion of the speaker: astonishment, insistence, irritation, and reproach. While the first three are shared by both *tedy* and *tak*, the meaning of reproach was specific for *tak*. The connecting meanings were established on the bases of the analogy with the English conjuncts; five such meanings were identified: inference, restatement, result, summary, and topic shift. While restatement was specific for *tedy* and topic shift for *tak*, the remaining meanings were shared by both particles. The above pragmatic types of meaning were rather approximate and did not always fully apply in particular cases; however, they provided a useful tool for categorizing the particular uses of the analyzed particles.

Out of the 66 occurrences of *tedy* as a connecting particle, 23 instances represented the meaning of a summary, 18 result, 15 restatement and 10 inference. In the case of the 34 instances of the modifying *tedy*, the most frequent meaning was astonishment, occurring in 21 cases. Insistence was identified in 9 occurrences and the meaning of irritation was present in 4 cases. In translation, *Tedy* was correlated by an English adverb, prepositional phrase, paraphrase or it was omitted. Table 14 shows the breakdown of all English counterparts of *tedy* according to the particle's function and meaning.

Table 14: Correspondence between the uses of *tedy* and its English counterparts

Czech particle <i>tedy</i>		English counterparts								Σ
function	meaning	<i>hence</i>	<i>thus</i>	PP	<i>therefore</i>	paraphrase	<i>then</i>	<i>so</i>	omission	
connecting	inference		1	1	6			2		10
	restatement		1	3		8			3	15
	result	1			2		3	4	8	18
	summary		4	2	1	1	1	7	7	23
modifying	astonishment			1			8	3	9	21
	insistence			1			1		7	9
	irritation					1			3	4
Σ = %		1	6	8	9	10	13	16	37	100

As stated in 4.2, omission of *tedy*, i.e. no representation whatsoever, was prevalent among all other kinds of representation, especially in the case of the modifying function, representing 37% of all translation counterparts. The explanation of this phenomenon lies in the nature of the unique status of the Czech modifying and connecting particles; the former have no corresponding formal category in English and whereas the latter can be related to the English conjuncts, some of their uses are discourse specific only for the Czech language. Moreover, all analyzed instances were present in the written language, in which other features, such as co-text and coherence, contributing to the meanings of particles were present. Therefore, it can be interred that the translator was either unable to find the means of translating the particle, or simply did not find an overt translation necessary. As regards formal representations, the English adverbs *so* and *then* were most frequent occurring in 16% and 13% of cases respectively. A paraphrase was used in 10% of occurrences, followed by the adverb *therefore* in 9% of cases and a selection of the English prepositional phrases, namely *in any case*, *in fact*, *in other words*, *in that case*, and *in the end*, in the total of 8% of instances. The least frequent counterparts of *tedy* were the English adverbs *thus* and *hence* in 6% and 1% of occurrences respectively.

None of the formal counterparts were function specific for *tedy* as a modifying particle. However, the adverbs *therefore*, *thus* and *hence* were used exclusively to translate the connecting function of *tedy*.

For some counterparts, a tendency to be used meaning specifically was observed, again only for *tedy* as a connecting particle. *Therefore* and *thus* were used most often as a summary, all instances of the paraphrase *that is* corresponded the meaning of restatement, and the only occurrence of *hence* correlated the resultive meaning.

Overlapping translations were predominant across the functions and meanings of *tedy*. Most notably, *so* correlated three meanings of the connecting *tedy*, while *then* was distributed among two modifying and two connecting meanings. Moreover, the occurrences of omissions were distributed almost equally among connecting and modifying functions in the ratio 18 : 19.

Overall, the connecting function of *tedy* had more formal equivalents, the total of 48, than the modifying function, which had 15. The most formally represented meaning was summary, translated in 15 cases by 6 different formal counterparts; whereas the least formally represented meaning was irritation translated only once and omitted 3 times.

The Czech particle *tak* functioned as a connecting particle in 61 cases. The most frequent connecting meanings were result and summary occurring in 27 and 24 instances respectively. In 8 cases, the connecting *tak* represented the meaning of a topic shift, and in 2 cases inference. Out of 39 instances of the modifying *tak*, 17 represented the speaker's irritation, whereas the meanings of insistence and reproach were present in 10 cases each. The least frequent modifying meaning of *tak* was astonishment occurring in 2 instances. The English counterparts of *tak* were represented by an English adverb, prepositional phrase, paraphrase or omission. Table 15 shows the distribution of all English counterparts of the Czech particle *tak* in respect to its functions and meanings.

Table 15: Correspondence between the uses of *tak* and its English counterparts

Czech particle <i>tak</i>		English counterparts									Σ
function	meaning	PP	<i>therefore</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>well</i>	<i>thus</i>	paraphrase	omission	<i>then</i>	<i>so</i>	
connecting	inference							1	1		2
	result		1	1		4		1		20	27
	summary	1				4	2	2	3	12	24
	topic shift			1	4		1	2			8
modifying	astonishment							1		1	2
	insistence						2	3		5	10
	irritation				2		5	3	6	1	17
	reproach						2		3	5	10
Σ = %		1	1	2	6	8	12	13	13	44	100

Nine different means of English counterparts of *tak* were identified. By far the most frequent counterpart was the English adverb *so*, which was used in 44% of instances. The second most frequent formal correspondence, representing 13% of occurrences, was observed

between *tak* and the adverb *then*. For the same reasons as in the case of *tedy*, cases of omission of the Czech particle *tak* in English translations were present; however their amount was much smaller, representing 13% of cases. The smaller presence of omissions can be attributed to the preferred syntactic position of *tak* in sentence initial positions, which is analogical to the English conjuncts; therefore, an English speaking translator could feel the use of an overt counterpart more natural. The amount of periphrastic forms used as *tak*'s counterparts amounted to 12% of all instances. Less frequent counterparts were the English adverbs *thus*, in 8%, *well*, in 6%, and *now* in 2% of occurrences. Lastly, the adverb *therefore* and the prepositional phrase *in any case* occurred both in 1% of cases.

Similarly as in the case of *tedy*, there were no function specific translations for the modifying *tak*. There were however counterparts specific for its connecting function; namely *thus*, *now*, *therefore* and the prepositional phrase *in any case*.

The meaning specific translations were scarce; the only occurrence of *therefore* was used for the resultive meaning of *tak*, whereas the prepositional phrase *in any case* occurred in the use of a summary.

Most English counterparts of *tak* overlapped; especially the adverb *so*, which correlated the resultive meaning of the connecting function in 20 cases, and summative meaning in 12 cases, and was additionally used for all meaning of the modifying function. Save for the modifying meaning of reproach, omission took place in the case of all meanings of both functions. The adverb *then* was used for the connecting meanings of inference and summary, as well as for the modifying meanings of irritation and reproach. Lastly, the adverb *thus* equally represented the connecting meanings of result and summary.

The overall more frequent connecting function of *tak* had also more formal equivalents, 55 in total, in comparison to the modifying function, which had 24. The most formally represented meaning was result, translated in 26 cases by 4 different formal counterparts; while the least formally represented meanings were inference and astonishment, both translated only in one instance.

The present thesis proved that the phenomenon of the Czech particles as a part of speech with no exact English formal counterpart can present problems for establishing correspondence between Czech utterances containing particles and their English correlates. It also provided an overview of possible ways of avoiding these problems in the form of different means of translations. While the source material of the analysis was not optimal, for the Czech particles are characteristic to the spoken language, whereas the samples were

collected from the written language, it was still sufficient, for the genre of function provided plausible representations of the spoken language in the form of dialogues and narrative passages either by a first person narrator or an omniscient narrator. The general problem of the Czech particles, present in the spoken as well as written language, is their heavy context dependence and possible ambiguity, which can make their proper interpretation difficult not only for a translator, but also for a participant of day to day communication.

Český souhrn

Tato práce se zabývá zkoumáním anglických ekvivalentů českých modifikačních a navazovacích částic *tedy* a *tak*, které jednak kvůli své význačnosti a jednak kvůli své specifčnosti pro český jazyk mohou činit problémy z hlediska překladatelského a teoretického.

Teoretická kapitola podává popis částic jako slovního druhu v češtině a rozebírá situaci v angličtině, kde částice jako slovní druh neexistují, jednak obecně a jednak konkrétně se zaměřením na problematiku konjunktiva a diskurzní částice, u kterých se očekává podobnost se zkoumanými částicemi *tedy* a *tak*.

Sekce 2.1 představuje popis českých částic vycházející z českých gramatik *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (Grepl a kol. 1995) a *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986), a rovněž jazykovědných článků od Grepla (1989), Vondráčka (1998) a Čermáka (2008). Klasifikace částic je založena na *Encyklopedickém slovníku češtiny* (Karlík, Nekula, Pleskalová 2002). České částice jsou definovány jako velmi heterogenní slovní druh, vyznačující se nesklonností a synsémantičností. Jednotlivé třídy částic pak vykazují sobě specifické rysy. Sekce 2.1.5.1 až 2.1.5.12 podávají přehled těchto tříd, jsou to: modální částice, evaluativní částice, práci částice, postojové částice, modifikační částice, ilokuční částice, intensifikační částice, ujišťovací částice, vytýkací částice, přibližnostní částice, odpověďové částice a negační částice. Na základě syntaktické funkce konektoru je dále vymezena funkční kategorie navazovacích částic. Pro tuto práci jsou podstatné pouze kategorie modifikačních a navazovacích částic. *Modifikační částice* jsou specificky užití výrazy, které v nejširším smyslu kontextualizují výpověď a modifikují tak větný modus věty spolu s jinými pragmaticky aktivními výrazovými prostředky. Od svým homonym se liší funkcí ve výpovědi, absencí autosémního významu, syntaktickou nezapojeností, nepřívzvučností a častou kombinací s jinými modifikačními částicemi. *Navazovací částice* představují funkčně vymezenou skupinu výrazů spadajících primárně mezi jiné slovní druhy, které vykonávají různé spojovací funkce, na rozdíl od spojek však nespojují věty, nebo jejich části, nýbrž propojují segmenty textu, či různé výpovědi. Slouží zejména k propojení výpovědi s předchozím kontextem a zavedení nového tématu.

Sekce 2.2 nastiňuje situaci v angličtině a vychází z gramatik *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al. 1985), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al. 1999) a *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková a kol. 1988), a dále z monografie *English Discourse Particles. Evidence from a*

corpus od Aijmerové (2002). V teoretickém popisu angličtiny není slovní druh, který by odpovídal slovnímu druhu částic v češtině. Jsou zde však syntaktické a pragmatické kategorie odpovídající jednotlivým třídám českých částic. Zvláštní pozornost je věnována konjunkcím a diskurzivním částicím. *Konjunkty* (conjuncts), rovněž označovány jako spojovací adverbíále, jsou větné modifikátory sloužící jako prostředky textové návaznosti. Tyto výrazy vyjadřují různé sémantické vztahy, na základě kterých se dělí do sedmi tříd: výčtové konjunkty (listing conjuncts), shrnující konjunkty (summative conjuncts), apoziční konjunkty (appositional conjuncts), následkové konjunkty (resultive conjuncts), úsudkové konjunkty (inferential conjuncts), kontrastní konjunkty (contrastive conjuncts) a tranziční konjunkty (transitive conjuncts). *Diskurzivní částice* (discourse particles) představují funkční kategorii gramatikalizovaných výrazů, jejich samostatný lexikální význam byl zastíněn pragmatickými funkcemi vztahujících se k vztahu mluvčího k posluchači, výpovědi, či textu. Na základě svých užití se dělí na diskurzivní částice na textové úrovni a interpersonální úrovni. Na závěr sekce byly rovněž zmíněny případy absence formální ekvivalence českým částicím v angličtině, což se týká především částic modifikačních.

Metodická kapitola popisuje zdrojová data zkoumaného vzorku a parametry výběru. Vzorek se sestával ze 100 výskytů částice *tedy* a 100 výskytů částice *tak* v paralelních textech elektronického korpusu *InterCorp*. Jako primární zdroje posloužily čtyři české romány a jejich anglické překlady; jmenovitě *Saturnin* od Zdeňka Jirotky, přeložený Markem Cornerem, *Láska a Smetí* od Ivana Klímy, přeložena Ewaldem Osersem; a *Nesmrtelnost* a *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* od Milana Kundery, přeložené Peterem Kussim a Michaelem Henry Heimem. České originály byly vybrány z důvodu autentičnosti užití českých částic. Vzhledem k vysoké polysémii obou částic bylo nutné provést manuální výběr; z každého románu tak bylo vždycky vybráno prvních 25 výskytů *tedy* a prvních 25 výskytů *tak* ve funkcích modifikačních či navazovacích částic. Samotný výzkum má za cíl ověřit a případně rozšířit teoretický popis navazovacích a modifikačních částic, nastíněný v teoretické kapitole, a především poskytnout přehled anglických protějšků zkoumaných českých částic.

Empirická kapitola představuje kvalitativní a kvantitativní analýzu 200 výskytů částic *tedy* a *tak* a jejich překladových protějšků. Bylo zjištěno, že obě částice častěji zastávají navazovací než modifikační funkci. *Tedy* se ve funkci navazovací částice objevilo v 66 % případů a *tak* v 61 % případů. Obě částice nabývaly podobných významů, zatímco nejvýrazněji se odlišovaly v syntaktické pozici. *Tedy* se nejčastěji vyskytovalo za přísudkem, kdežto *tak* obvykle zaujímal pozici na začátku věty. V případě každé z částic však byly identifikovány jisté odlišnosti v užití, které české gramatiky nezmiňovaly. Za účelem

vypracování náležitého popisu, který by sloužil jako základ pro analýzu anglických protějšků daných částic, byly zavedeny pragmatické kategorie ilustrující konkrétní významy navazovacích a modifikačních funkcí *tedy* a *tak*. V případě funkce modifikační byly stanoveny čtyři významy na základě toho, jakým způsobem částice modifikují výpověď, aby vyjadřovala určitý pocit mluvčího: úžas, naléhání, podráždění a výčitka. První tři *tedy* i *tak* sdílí, avšak význam výčitky byl specifický pro *tak*. Navazovací významy byly stanoveny na základě analogie s anglickými konjunktivy: jde o významy úsudku, reformulace, následku, shrnutí a změny tématu. Reformulace se ukázala být specifickou pro *tedy* a změna tématu pro *tak*, zatímco ostatní významy se vyskytly v případě obou částic.

Sekce 4.1 se zabývá analýzou částice *tedy* z hlediska jejích funkcí a významu. Z 66 výskytů *tedy* coby navazovací částice 23 vyjadřovalo význam shrnutí, 18 následek, 15 reformulaci a 10 úsudek. Pokud jde o 34 výskytů modifikačního *tedy*, nejčastěji nabývaly význam úžasu, který se objevil v 21 případech. Význam naléhání byl rozlišen v případě 9 výskytů a význam podráždění byl přítomen ve 4 případech. V překladu bylo *tedy* zastoupeno anglickým příslovcem, předložkovou frází a opisem, nebo bylo vynecháno.

V sekci 4.2 jsou rozebrány anglické překladové protějšky částice *tedy*. V 18 z celkem 66 výskytů *tedy* jako navazovací částice došlo k jeho vypuštění. Nejčastějšími formálními ekvivalenty pak byly anglické příslovce, jmenovitě *so* (13), *therefore* (9), *thus* (6), *then* (4) a *hence* (1). Navazovací *tedy* bylo rovněž v 6 případech přeloženo předložkovou frází a v 9 výskytech parafrázováno. Rovněž ve funkci modifikační částice bylo nejčastější vypuštění, ke kterému došlo v 19 z 34 případů. Formální protějšky byly zastoupeny příslovci *then* (9) a *so* (3), dvěma předložkovými frázemi a jednou opisnou formou.

Sekce 4.3 se věnuje funkcím a významům částice *tak*. Ta se v navazovací funkci objevila v 61 případech. Nejčastěji nabývala navazovacích významů následku a shrnutí (27 a 24 případů). V osmi případech navazovací *tak* vyjadřovalo změnu tématu a ve dvou případech úsudek. Z 39 výskytů modifikačního *tak* 17 vyjadřovalo podráždění mluvčího, zatímco významy naléhání a výčitky byly každý zastoupeny deseti výskyty. Nejméně častým modifikačním významem *tak* byl úžas, který se objevil ve dvou případech. Anglické protějšky *tak* sestávaly z anglického příslovce, předložkové fráze, opisu či vynechání částice v překladu.

Anglické překladové protějšky *tak* jsou analyzovány v sekci 4.4. V případě 61 výskytů navazovací funkce bylo *tak* nejčastěji překládáno pomocí anglických příslovců, konkrétně *so* (32), *thus* (8), *then* (4), *well* (4), *now* (2) a v jednom případě *therefore*. Dále byly zaznamenány 3 překlady pomocí parafráze a jeden příklad předložkové fráze. K vypuštění navazovacího *tak* došlo v 6 výskytech. Co se týče překladových protějšků 39 výskytů *tak* jako

modifikační částice, zdaleka nejčastější byly příslovce *so* a *then* v 12 a 9 případech. Velmi řídké bylo příslovce *well*, jenž se objevilo ve dvou výskytech. Naopak poměrně časté byly opisné formy, přítomné v 9 případech, a též vynechání, ke kterému došlo sedmkrát.

Závěrečná kapitola shrnuje výsledky analýzy ve formě propojení jednotlivých funkcí a významů částic *tedy* a *tak* s jejich anglickými překladovými protějšky.

Opomenutí neboli nulové zastoupení *tedy*, převažovalo mezi ostatními způsoby překladu. Zejména v případě modifikační funkce, kde bylo přítomno v 37% všech překladů. Vysvětlení tohoto jevu tkví ve specifickém postavení českých modifikačních a navazovacích částic. Modifikační částice v angličtině nemají žádnou formální kategorii, která by jim odpovídala, a zatímco navazovací lze přirovnat k anglickým konjunktům, některá z jejich užití závisí na kontextu a fungují pouze v češtině. Všechny analyzované příklady navíc vycházely z psaného jazyka, jehož některé rysy, jako například okolní text nebo koherence, spoluutvářejí význam částic. Lze usuzovat, že překladatel buď nebyl schopen naleznout vhodný překladový ekvivalent částice, anebo její překlad nepovažoval za nutný. Co se formálního zastoupení týče, nejčastěji se vyskytla anglická příslovce *so* a *then*, a to v 16% a 17% případů. V 10% případů bylo použito parafráze, poté v 9% případů následovalo příslovce *therefore* a anglické předložkové fráze: *in any case*, *in fact*, *in other words*, *in that case*, a *in the end*, vyskytující se celkem v 8% případů. Nejméně častým překladovým ekvivalentem *tedy* byla anglická příslovce *thus* a *hence*, s 6% a 1% výskytů.

Žádný z formálních ekvivalentů není specifický pro funkci *tedy* coby modifikační částice. Nicméně příslovce *therefore*, *thus* a *hence* byly použity výhradně k překladu navazovací funkce *tedy*.

U některých ekvivalentů byla zjištěna tendence k užití specifickému pro určitý význam, a to opět pouze v případě *tedy* coby částice navazovací. *Therefore* a *thus* se nejčastěji vyskytovaly ve funkci shrnující, všechny případy parafráze *that is* odpovídaly významu reformulace a jediný výskyt *hence* korespondoval významu následku.

Překrývající se překlady byly velmi časté ve všech funkcích a významech *tedy*. Především je třeba zmínit, že *so* bylo užito coby ekvivalent tří významů navazujícího *tedy*, zatímco *then* bylo užito v případě dvou modifikačních a dvou navazovacích významů. A konečně, úplné opomenutí překladu se objevilo téměř vyrovnaně v případě navazovací i modifikační funkce, v poměru 18:19.

Celkem vzato mělo *tedy* v navazovací funkci více formálních ekvivalentů (48) než ve funkci modifikační (15). Formálně nejzastoupenějším významem byl význam shrnující, jenž byl přeložen v patnácti případech, a to šesti různými formálními ekvivalenty. Nejméně

zastoupeným významem bylo podráždění, v kterémžto bylo *tedy* přeloženo pouze jednou a třikrát vynecháno.

Bylo identifikováno devět různých významů anglických ekvivalentů *tak*. Zdaleka nejčastějším z nich se stalo příslovce *so*, jež bylo využito ve 44 % případů. Druhá nejčastější formální korespondence, týkající se 13 % výskytů, byla vypořovávána ve vztahu *tak* a příslovce *then*. Ze stejných důvodů jako v případě *tedy* se u *tak* vyskytly případy opomenutí v anglickém překladu, avšak v daleko menším množství (pouze ve 13 % případů). Řidší vypuštění překladu částice lze přičíst preferované syntaktické pozici *tak* na začátku věty, čímž se podobá anglickým konjunktům. Anglicky mluvícímu překladateli tak explicitní překlad může připadat přirozený. Množství opisných forem mezi překladovými ekvivalenty *tak* činilo 12 % všech výskytů. Mezi méně častými ekvivalenty bylo anglické příslovce *thus* (8 %), *well* (6 %) a *now* (2%). Zbývá uvést, že příslovce *therefore* i předložková fráze *in any case* se objevily v 1% výskytů.

Podobně jako v případě *tedy* se u *tak* neobjevily žádné překladové ekvivalenty specifické pro jeho modifikační funkci. Byly však objeveny ekvivalenty specifické pro navazovací funkci *tak*, a to *thus*, *now*, *therefore* a předložková fráze *in any case*.

Překladové ekvivalenty specifické pro určitý význam se vyskytly zřídka. Jediný výskyt *therefore* byl použit k překladu následkového významu *tak*, zatímco předložková fráze *in any case* se objevila ve shrnujícím užití.

Většina anglických ekvivalentů *tak* se překrývala, zejména co se týče příslovce *so*, jež bylo ve dvaceti případech využito k vyjádření následkového významu navazovací funkce a ve dvanácti případech k vyjádření jejího shrnujícího významu. Navíc bylo použito pro všechny významy modifikační funkce. Kromě modifikačního významu výčitky se ve všech významech obou funkcí vyskytovala opomenutí překladu. Příslovce *then* bylo využito k vyjádření navazovacích významů úsudku a shrnutí i modifikačních významů podráždění a výčitky. A konečně, příslovce *thus* bylo stejnou měrou použito k vyjádření navazovacích významů následku a shrnutí.

Celkově častá navazovací funkce *tak* měla také více (celkově 55) formálních ekvivalentů, ve srovnání s funkcí modifikační a jejími 24 ekvivalenty. Nejvíce formálně zastoupeným významem byl následek, přeložený ve 26 případech čtyřmi formálními ekvivalenty. Nejméně formálně zastoupeny byly významy úsudku a úžasu, oba přeložené pouze v případě jednoho výskytu.

Tato práce dokládá, že fenomén českých částic coby slovního druhu, který v angličtině nemá formální protějšek může představovat problém při hledání jazykové ekvivalence mezi

českými výpověďmi obsahujícími částice a jejich anglickými koreláty. Práce rovněž přináší přehled možných způsobů, jak se problémům tohoto druhu vyhnout, v podobě různých překladových protějšků. Zdrojový materiál pro analýzu nebyl optimální, jelikož české částice jsou typické pro mluvený jazyk a zkoumány byly psané vzorky. Přesto však byly dostačující, protože beletristický žánr, k němuž zdrojové texty přináležely, skýtá věrohodné reprezentace mluveného jazyka ve formě dialogů a pasáží vyprávěných v první osobě nebo vševědoucím vypravěčem. Obecný problém českých částic, ať se vyskytují v mluveném nebo psaném jazyce, tkví v jejich značné závislosti na kontextu a možné nejednoznačnosti, která znesnadňuje náležitou interpretaci nejen překladateli, ale i účastníkům každodenní komunikace.

Bibliography

References:

- Aijmer, Karin (2002) *English Discourse Particles. Evidence from a corpus*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Biber, D. et al. (1999) *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, Harlow: Longman Pearson.
- Čermák, F. (2008) „Partikule, jejich syntagmatika a kumulace v mluvené češtině.“ In: *Čeština v mluveném korpusu*. 1. vyd. 2008, Studie z korpusové lingvistiky. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny; str. 63-74.
- Dušková, L. a kol. (1988) *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*, Praha: Academia.
- Dušková, L. (1999) “On Some Distinctions between British and Czech Grammatical Theory.” In: *Studies in the English Language*. Part II. Karolinum, 209 - 218
- Grepl, M. (1989) “Partikularizace v češtině.” In: *Jazykovědné aktuality* 26. 95 - 100.
- Grepl, M. et al. (1995) *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*. Nakladatelství Lidové noviny.
- Karlík, P. , Nekula, M., Pleskalová, J. (eds)(2002) *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny.
- Mluvnice češtiny 2*. (1986) Praha: Academia
- Quirk, R. et al. (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, London: Longman.
- Vondráček, Miloslav (1998) “Citoslovce a částice - hranice slovního druhu.” In: *Naše řeč 1*, 81/1998. 29 - 37.

Sources:

Český národní korpus - InterCorp. Ústav Českého národního korpusu FF UK, Praha.
Cit.29.04.2013 , dostupný z WWW: <<http://www.korpus.cz>>.

Jirotka, Zdeněk: <i>Saturnin</i>	JI
Klíma, Ivan: <i>Láska a smetí</i>	KI
Kundera, Milan: <i>Nesmrtelnost</i>	KX
Kundera, Milan: <i>Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí</i>	KY

Appendix

JI 1 (C)

A tu se **tedy** má ukázat, do které skupiny lidí podle teorie doktora Vlacha patříte.

This is where it can be shown to which category of people you belong according to Dr. Witherspoon 's theory.

JI 2 (C)

Tak jsem **tedy** žil v malém, tichém bytě, na jehož stěnách byly vybledlé tapety a obrazy v širokých starodávných rámech.

So I lived like this in a small, peaceful flat, the walls covered with faded wallpaper and pictures in broad and ancient frames.

JI 3 (C)

Tak **tedy** do toho klidného prostředí vstoupil jednoho dne Saturnin a považoval za svou povinnost učinit mi život tak pohnutým, jak to jen bylo možno.

And then one day Saturnin entered this peaceful environment and considered it his duty to stir my life up as much as possible

JI 4 (C)

Zřízcům zoologické zahrady se totiž podařilo lva chytit, když usnul unaven marnými útoky na motorový vůz elektrické trati číslo 12. Mého zásahu **tedy** nebylo potřeba

Certain employees of the zoo succeeded in capturing the lion after it had fallen asleep, having tired itself out in vain attempts to attack a number twelve tram. Hence my involvement proved unnecessary

JI 5 (M)

To bych si **tedy** rozhodně nepřál, ale není přece potřeba používat takových periferních obrátů: „Servírujete jako babička.“

I would definitely not like to hear that, but at the same time it is not necessary to use suburban slang such as “You serve like an old woman.”

JI 6 (C)

Tak **tedy** k různým těm změnám, opravám a přístavkům, které Saturnin na lodi provedl, přibyla ještě tréninková stěna

So a training wall was added to the manifold alterations, repairs and extensions which our boat was subjected to under Saturnin.

JI 7 (M)

Na to **tedy** Saturnin narážel, když prohlásil, že strýc měl továrnu na katastrofy.

Saturnin was alluding to this when he referred to my uncle's concern as a disaster area.

JI 8 (C)

To jsou hrdinové z papíru a sypou se z nich drtiny. Já **tedy** opravdu nemohu říci, že bych o to dědictví nestál

These are heroes made from paper. I cannot therefore truly deny any interest in an inheritance

JI 9 (M)

podotkl, že žádnou plachtu nemáme. Teta odsekla, že se **tedy** plachta koupí.

he remarked that we didn ' t have any sail. My aunt snapped back that we should buy a sail.

JI 10 (C)

Teta se divila, že dědeček na mne nezanevřel, pokládala to za stařeckou vrtkavost a podotkla, že kůň je jednou hříbětem a člověk dvakrát dítětem. Šel jsem **tedy** hrát s dědečkem šachy.

My aunt was astonished that Grandpa hadn't turned against me, something she put down to the fickleness of old age, observing that a horse is only a foal once while a human is twice a child. In any case I went to play chess with Grandpa.

JI 11 (C)

Musil by tu jízdu zanést do knih jako novou dopravu do nemocnice, **tedy** předstírat, že auto jelo prázdné ven a s nemocným zpět.

He would have to enter such a ride into the books as a fresh journey to the hospital, and this would mean pretending that the ambulance set off empty and returned with a sick patient.

JI 12 (M)

Saturnin ho žádal, aby to **tedy** tak udělal, ale on řekl, že ho Saturnin uráží.

Saturnin asked whether he could do precisely that. However, the administrator replied that for Saturnin to ask such a question was insulting.

JI 13 (C)

Správce řekl, že to není možné, protože podle předpisů nemůže a nesmí být úhrada jízdného placena předem. Saturnin **tedy** navrhl, že ji zaplatíme potom.

*The administrator insisted that this wasn't possible because according to the regulations there could and should be no advance payment for a journey. Saturnin **then** proposed that we pay afterwards.*

JI 14 (M)

Místo odpovědi se Saturnin tázal, jestli **tedy** pana Milouše k jezeru cos nutí, nic doma, nic mu po chuti.

In default of a reply Saturnin inquired whether Bertie had been beaten when he sneezed from too much pepper.

JI 15 (M)

Chytil jsem se za hlavu a tázal jsem se, o čem **tedy** s ní mluví.

My head went into my hands as I tried asking him what he had just been speaking about with her.

JI 16 (M)

Chlácholil jsem ji a pak jsem se jí zeptal, co se **tedy** vlastně stalo.

I calmed her down and asked for a precise account of what had happened.

JI 17 (C)

Tak jsme se **tedy** ocitli v situaci, kdy jsme si nemohli uvařit ani šálek čaje.

***It all meant** that we suddenly found ourselves in a situation where not even a cup of tea could be brewed.*

JI 18 (M)

jíme bez proudu. Dědeček nevrle podotkl, že to víme už od včerejška. Teta se ptala, jak **tedy** má vařit.

we had a power cut. Testily he observed that we 'd found that out the day before. My aunt asked how she was supposed to cook anything.

JI 19 (M)

Poté teta ztvárněla a ptala se, co **tedy** budeme vlastně jíst.

Then my aunt became serious and asked what we were actually going to eat.

JI 20 (M)

Za chvíli se vrátila a nápadně dlouho si ubrouskem utírala ústa. Pak řekla, že neví, jak kdo, ale ona že tohleto nesnese. Dědeček jí řekl, aby **tedy** změnila restauraci.

A while later she returned and ostentatiously wiped her mouth at some length with a cloth. She then remarked that she didn't know whether or why the others would put up with this, but at any rate she couldn't. Grandpa asked her whether she might prefer to try another restaurant.

JI 21 (M)

Dědeček řekl, abych **tedy** přemýšlel, a upozorňoval, že to musí být moc krásná historka, abychom se slečně Terebové odměnili za ten dnešní oběd.

Grandpa said that I should put on my thinking cap. He drew attention to the fact that it would have to be a wonderful story, one that would repay Miss Basnett for today's lunch.

JI 22 (M)

Najdu prý to docela snadno. **Tedy** tak moc snadné to nebylo.

*Finding it would be a doddle. **In fact** it was not so easy.*

JI 23 (M)

Přiběhla se starostlivou tváří a řekla, že si **tedy** odpočineme

She came running up with a concerned look on her face insisting that we should have a rest

JI 24 (M)

Tak **tedy** nevím, jestli jsem si na té terase počínal správně, ale cítil jsem, že bych nikdy nedovedl ukrást slečně Barboře polibek.

I do not know whether I really behaved properly on the terrace, but I felt that I would never manage to steal a kiss from Miss Barbara.

JI 25 (C)

chtěla, abychom byli zvonkem upozorněni, až bude porucha v elektrické síti opravena. Stiskla **tedy** zvonek a zajistila jej klínem, zhotoveným ze zápalky.

she'd intended that the bell would disclose to us when the power supply had been restored. She had pressed the bell in and had then used the wedge made from her match to keep it in that position.

JI 26 (C)

tak jsem tedy žil v malém, tichém bytě, na jehož stěnách byly vybledlé tapety a obrazy v širokých starodávných rámech.

So I lived like this in a small, peaceful flat, the walls covered with faded wallpaper and pictures in broad and ancient frames.

JI 27 (C)

tak tedy do toho klidného prostředí vstoupil jednoho dne Saturnin a považoval za svou povinnost učinit mi život tak pohnutým, jak to jen bylo možno.

And then one day Saturnin entered this peaceful environment and considered it his duty to stir my life up as much as possible.

JI 28 (C)

Tato stále rostoucí nezasloužená a mně osobně velmi nemilá pověst výjimečného muže měla značně nepříjemné důsledky. **Tak** jsem byl například jednou v noci probuzen mužem v úřední čepici a bylo mi vysvětleno, že je naléhavě třeba mé pomoci.

This constantly burgeoning, undeserved, and to me personally most unwelcome reputation as a man of exceptional character had some markedly unpleasant consequences. Thus, for example, I was once woken up during the night by a man in an official cap who explained to me that he was urgently in need of my assistance.

JI 29 (C)

tak tedy k různým těm změnám, opravám a přístavkům, které Saturnin na lodi provedl, přibyla ještě tréninková stěna, a já jsem už raději vůbec nemyslel na to, co tomu řekne majitel lodi.

So a training wall was added to the manifold alterations, repairs and extensions which our boat was subjected to under Saturnin. I preferred not to think about what the owner of the boat might say about it.

JI 30 (M)

kdyby jeho táta vstal z mrtvých, že by vlastnoručně tu firmu sundal a řekl by synovi: „**Tak** ty se stydíš za tátovo řemeslo?

were he to rise from the dead, would take the sign down with his bare hands and would say to his son: "So you are ashamed of your father's profession, are you?"

JI 31 (C)

tak jsem si řekl, že se postarám, aby to bylo zase v pořádku, aby ten capart také věděl, nač má dědečka.

So I said to myself that I would handle the matter, that everything would be put right, and at the same time the toddler would discover what grandfathers were for.

JI 32 (C)

tak například zjistil při pokusu, který měl velmi vzrušující průběh, že lít vodu do kyseliny je blbost

Thus, for example, he found out during one experiment, which took a very exciting course, that it is a foolish idea to add water to acid.

JI 33 (C)

" Je devět hodin patnáct minut. **tak** to bychom jako měli. "

„There we are. It is a quarter past nine.“

JI 34 (M)

Po chodbě se blížily kroky, šofér pootevřel dveře, rozhlédl se ošetřovnou, jako by někoho hledal, řekl " **tak** sakra..." a zase zmizel.

From the corridor came the sound of approaching footsteps. The door opened and the driver glanced around the room as if he was looking for someone before exclaiming „Where the hell ...“ [] and disappearing once more.

JI 35 (M)

" **tak** co, jedem? "

„*What do you think? Shall we go for it?*“

JI 36 (C)

tak jsme se tedy octli v situaci, kdy jsme si nemohli uvařit ani šálek čaje.

***It all meant** that we suddenly found ourselves in a situation where not even a cup of tea could be brewed.*

JI 37 (C)

„To ne, pane!“ řekl jsem. „To je byt mého přítele pana Janýska.“ „**Tak** já nevím, kde bydlím,“ řekl bezmocně.

“No sir, it’s not!” I replied. “This flat belongs to my friend Mr. Johnson.” “Then I’ve no idea where I live,” was his helpless reply.

JI 38 (M)

tak není třeba, pokračoval doktor Vlach, abyste chodili pěšky, železnice vás dopraví, kamkoliv chcete.

You can see this from the fact that you are no longer required to travel everywhere on foot. The railway will transport you wherever you wish to go.

JI 39 (M)

tak třeba není vhodné říkat člověku, kterému zemřela žena a děti a blesk zapálil nepojištěnou stodolu, že každý je svého štěstí strůjcem.

So, for example, it is not suitable to tell someone whose wife and children have already died and whose uninsured barn has been struck by lightning, that everyone is the architect of their own misfortune.

JI 40 (M)

Setkáte se s jiným svým známým, panem Markem, a ten se zapřísahá, že zná Matouše celý život, a tvrdí, že je to lež a že nikdy zavřen nebyl. **Tak** co, byl nebo nebyl?

You meet someone else well-known to you called Mark, and he swears to you that he’s known Matthews all his life. He maintains that the whole story is a tissue of lies and that the man was never locked up. So was he or wasn’t he?

JI 41 (C)

tak se stalo, že jsme se se slečnou Barborou asi hodinu dívali, uvidíme - li padat hvězdu, a většinou jsme mlčeli.

So it came to pass that I spent about an hour with Miss Barbara looking for shooting stars, most of the time without speaking.

JI 42 (C)

tak tedy nevím, jestli jsem si na té terase počínal správně, ale cítil jsem, že bych nikdy nedovedl ukrást slečně Barboře polibek.

I do not know whether I really behaved properly on the terrace, but I felt that I would never manage to steal a kiss from Miss Barbara.

JI 43 (C)

Později jsem pochopil, že staré zlaté časy spadají do doby, kdy byl mlád ten, kdo o nich hovoří. To znamená, že naše generace prožívá zlaté časy právě nyní. Podivuhodné. **Tak** tedy dědeček vyprávěl a my jsme poslouchali.

I later understood that these golden times stand for the youth of whoever is speaking about them. Which means that our generation must be living through golden times right now. How extraordinary. So Grandpa told his story and we hung on his every word.

JI 44 (C)

Tak tedy byla krásná a tichá noc.

Now let’s return to that beautiful and quiet night.

JI 45 (C)

Tož **tak**: talent zde nesporně je a jde jenom o to hmotné zabezpečení.

So, then. There's no doubt about the talent round here. It's just a question of having the financial means to let the delicate flowers bloom.

JI 46 (M)

No **tak** se podívejte, řekla teta Kateřina, on je takový plachý.

"You see how it is," said Aunt Catherine, "what a timid young man!"

JI 47 (C)

tak se jí zdá, že ano.

It's now clear to me that she has.

JI 48 (C)

tak tedy podle hlasu lidu v čeledníku událo se to takto:

In any case the view from the servants' quarters concerning what took place was as follows:

JI 49 (M)

tak předně pokoj, ve kterém se ta příhoda udála, byl opravdu doslova pobořen a nemohl jsem ani přibližně zjistit příčinu, která to zavinila.

In the first place the room in which the event transpired was literally demolished and I couldn't even begin to ascertain the cause.

JI 50 (M)

tak prosím, začnete kázat, na tom nejlépe vidíte, do jaké míry degenerovaly Vaše vitální schopnosti

Pray go ahead and start to sermonise on how this is the clearest evidence that I have allowed my vital forces to degenerate.

KI 51 (C)

Paní v kanceláři mě poslala do šatny, tam ať počkám. Vydal jsem se **tedy** po dvoře ke dveřím, na nichž se oznamovalo, že tu jsou šatny.

The woman in the office told me to go to the locker room: I was to wait there. So I set out across the court to a door which bore the notice LOCKERS.

KI 52 (C)

budu pro ně tím, kým jsem, kým jediné chci být, **tedy** spisovatelem

I would be for them what I was, what I wanted to be to the exclusion of anything else, a writer

KI 53 (C)

Teď už jsem věděl, že pokud budu zametat ulice, budu pro většinu lidí pouze tím, kdo zametá ulice, **tedy** metařem, kterého sotva zaznamenají.

Now I knew that if I was a street-sweeper I would, for the majority of the people, be simply a person who swept the streets, a person hardly noticed.

KI 54 (C)

Teď jsem **tedy** mohl vychutnávat lenivou chůzi, uklidňující vědomí, že přesně vím, co se ode mě očekává.

Now I was able to enjoy a leisurely walk and the reassuring knowledge that I knew exactly what was expected of me.

KI 55 (C)

Vyprávěla o Kambodži, kterou kdysi navštívila, mluvila o té zemi jako o rajské zahradě šťastných a nevinných lidí - to zaujalo moji ženu, která touží zbavovat lidi pocitu viny; dostali jsme se k naší kultuře, která je založena na vědomí hříchu a **tedy** metafyzického provinění.

She told us about Kampuchea, which she had once visited. She talked of that-country as like an Eden of happy and innocent people - this fascinated my wife, who is keen on liberating people of their sense of guilt - and we got on to our own culture, which is based on the knowledge of sin and therefore of metaphysical guilt.

KI 56 (C)

Pustil jsem si **tedy** rozhlas, kde hráli jakési barokní skladby pro varhany, ale ani hudba mě neuklidnila, nebyl jsem ji s to vnímat, místo ní ke mně doléhaly nesouvislé útržky vět: lítáme, kterou přednášel cizí hlas, mě prostupovala jako teplo v horké lázni.

So I turned on the radio, which was broadcasting baroque organ music, but the music did not calm me, I was unable to take it in. Instead I could hear disjointed snippets of sentences: a litany in a strange voice pervaded me like the warmth of a hot bath.

KI 57 (C)

Vydal jsem se **tedy** do telefonní budky - telefon v bytě jsem měl tehdy odpojený - a vytočil její číslo.

I went out to a telephone box - the telephone in my flat had been disconnected - and dialled her number.

KI 58 (C)

Věděl jsem, že už léta nezveřejňuje své výpočty, ač je o to žádán, ale věděl jsem také, že ty číslice značí cestu k nějakému poznání, a poznání pro něho znamenalo život. Z toho písma jsem **tedy** vyčítal, že tatínkův život už se otřásá, ty číslice se s ním chystají na cestu do bezčíslí.

I knew that he had not published his calculations for years, although he was being asked to do so, and I also knew that these numbers were a road to some new knowledge and that knowledge to him meant his life, but from them I could see that father 's life was by now shaky, that these figures were getting ready to accompany him on the road to where there are no numbers.

KI 59 (C)

Odpoledne **tedy** odcházela.

That afternoon she left.

KI 60 (C)

Vzal jsem **tedy** jeho horečku, z novin a ze svých starých rukopisů, které se tu už skoro třicet let ve skříni nadarmo povalovaly, jsem rozdělal na parketách ohýnek.

So I took his fever and made a little fire on the parquet floor from newspapers and some old manuscripts of mine which had been lying in a cupboard here uselessly for some thirty years.

KI 61 (C)

Snad **tedy** přece, držím se té nitky, se po světě najde hrstka lidí, s nimiž se navzdory vší nevůli setkám.

So maybe after all - this is the thread I cling to - there may be a handful of people in the world with whom, despite all my irritations, I make contact.

KI 62 (C)

Měly připomínat, že tady se před lety narodil, žil či zemřel umělec, myslitel, vědec nebo buditel, **tedy** duch, o němž se předpokládá, že se dovedl vznést.

These were meant to remind us that here, years ago, was born, lived or died some artist, thinker, scientist or national figure, in other words a spirit of whom it might be presumed that he rose above the rest of us.

KI 63 (C)

Několikrát jsem zmínil některé z těch jmen, ale stále nic netušili, ledaže pan Rada, pokud se mezi námi vyskytoval, pokývl hlavou. Tak jsem se **tedy** bral v oranžové vestě uličkami a ulicemi domovského města

I would glance at my companions at those moments, but they suspected nothing, except possibly Mr Rada, if he was one of our party, who might nod his head. Thus I moved in my orange vest through the little streets and lanes of my native city

KI 64 (C)

Čern však je barva, která se nejúplněji snoubí se základní silou života, **tedy** s teplem, zatímco bílá, údajně barva nevinnosti, barva svatební, teplo odmítá, je to barva sněhu i většiny jedů.

Yet black was in fact the colour which combined most completely with the basic life force, that is with warmth, whereas white, allegedly the colour of innocence, the colour of wedding dresses, repulsed heat; it was the colour of snow and of most of the poisons.

KI 65 (M)

je blízká chvíle, kdy se lidstvo shromáždí k soudu v místě, jež se zove Armageddon. Chtěl jsem se zeptat, proč **tedy** schraňuje ty věci
*the time was nigh when mankind would assemble for judgement in the place called Armageddon. I felt like asking her why **in that case** she was keeping all those things*

KI 66 (C)

Víte, co jsem **tedy** ocenil?
Know what impressed me most?

KI 67 (C)

Namítl jsem, že měl lístky pro sebe. Ujistil mě, že jich může dostat, kolik chce, a jeho Dana stejně nebude mít čas. Koupil jsem si **tedy** lístky, a zatímco jsme smetali listí a kaštanů, které tu spadaly z košatého jírovce, on mi vyložil cestu.
I objected that he 'd got the tickets for himself, and while we were sweeping up the leaves and conkers which had dropped from a huge horse-chestnut tree he explained to me how to get there.

KI 68 (C)

Ale přece téměř každý z těch snů končí úzkostně: zůstal jsem v té zemi za mořem, nikdy se už nevrátím domů, **tedy** na místo, kde jsem se narodil a kde lidé, anebo aspoň někteří z nich, mluví mou mateřštinou.
Yet nearly every one of these dreams ends sadly: I 'd stayed on in that country, beyond the sea, I 'd never return home again, to the place where I was born and where people, or at least some of them, speak my native language.

KI 69 (C)

Ted jsem se ve snu ocitl pod svým platanem a věděl jsem, že se mohu nadat příchozích z různých stran. Nezůstanu **tedy** sám.
*I wouldn't **therefore** remain alone.*

KI 70 (M)

„Půl miliónu?“ vyjekl mladíček, „to **tedy** fakt přeháníte!“
'Half a million?' the youngster squealed. 'You're exaggerating!'

KI 71 (C)

Chvilí ještě vypráví o kameni břemeni, **tedy** o mně.
She went on for a while to talk about her rocky burden, i.e. about me.

KI 72 (C)

Ti, co jsou nám nejbližší, vidí nás nejméně, vnímají nás už popaměti. Začala také studovat knihy o zvycích a obřadech divochů, jejichž rodné kraje nikdy nespatriřila a nejspíš nikdy nespatriř, a přesvědčovala mě, že lidem, **tedy** i nám dvěma, chybí obřadnost.
*She was developing an interest in ancient myths, she studied books on the customs and ceremonies of savages whose native countries she 'd never seen and most probably never would see, and she tried to convince me that what people, **including** we two, were lacking, was ritual.*

KI 73 (M)

„A čí **teda**?“ podivil se parták mé námitce.
*“Who **then**?” The foreman seemed surprised at my remark.*

KI 74 (C)

když jsem však v té rozpálené písečné pustině, kde se bezpočet naháčů oddával naprosté nečinnosti, předčítal o tom, že čin a rozhodnutí jsou v naší - **tedy** v Kierkegaardově - době stejně vzácné jako opojení z nebezpečné plavby (KI74)
*But when, in that sun-scorched wasteland, where countless naked bodies were indulging in total inactivity, I read to her that action and decision in our - **that is** Kierkegaard's - age was just as rare as the intoxication with danger felt by someone swimming in shallow water*

KI 75 (M)

O čem **tedy** měl mluvit nyní, kdy se země od něho sama vzdalovala?
So what was he to talk to me about now that the firm ground itself was receding from him?

KI 76 (C)

tak jsem čekal, až se vrátí žena a děti.

Thus I would wait for my wife and my children to return.

KI 77 (C)

Oplakávala blízké, které za války ztratila, ale určitě také naříkala nad špinavostí světa, v němž musela žít. **Tak** v našem domově panovaly čistota a osamělost.

*She was mourning the relatives she'd lost in the war, but she was surely also lamenting the dirtiness of the world she had to live in. In our home, **therefore** cleanliness and loneliness reigned.*

KI 78 (C)

tak jsem ji unášel a každým krokem jsem znamenal, jak těžkne, už jsem ji jen stěží vlekl.

So I carried her, and at each step I felt her getting heavier until I could scarcely drag her.

KI 79 (C)

tak jsem týdny setrval v nehybnosti, až mi jednou matka přinesla tři svazky Vojny a míru, položila mi je na stolek vedle kanape a přikázala mi, abych je sám nezvedal, jsou příliš těžké.

Thus I spent weeks in immobility, until one day my mother brought me War and Peace in three volumes, put them on my bedside table and told me not to pick them up myself, they were too heavy.

KI 80 (C)

tak jsme se rozcházel, ještě se políbili na rohu ulice, ještě se ohlíželi, zamávali si, ještě jsem zahlédl, jak úsměv zmrzá na jejích milostných ústech a něhu z očí odplavují slzy.

So we parted, kissed once more at the corner of the street, turned back once more, waved to each other, and I could just see her smile freezing on her loving lips and tears flushing the tenderness out of her eyes.

KI 81 (C)

„**Tak** co, metařský,“ oslovil nás ten šviháčtější z obou, „velkej bordel?“

“Well then, you sweepers,” the more foppish of the two addressed us, “a bloody mess?”

KI 82 (C)

„**tak** jasný.“

“All dear then.”

KI 83 (C)

A **tak** občas, když uléhám, cítím tu tíživou tlapu na prsou.

And so, every now and again when I lie down, I feel that heavy paw on my chest.

KI 84 (C)

tak jsem se tedy bral v oranžové vestě uličkami a ulicemi domovského města, které se zvolna vzdávalo ducha, mí druzi jako svědci po mém boku.

Thus I moved in my orange vest through the little streets and lanes of my native city which was slowly giving up its spirit, my companions at my side as witnesses.

KI 85 (M)

„Ty **tak**, ledaže by mě přitom dva drželi,“ odsekl kapitán.

“Yeah, maybe if two other blokes were holding me down,” the captain growled.

KI 86 (C)

tak jsme se ocitli uprostřed bělostného ostrůvku, zatímco všude kolem se válely černé spousty.

Thus we found ourselves in the middle of a near-white island while all around lay black clods of snow.

KI 87 (M)

už je to deset let, co mi vzali pas. Nebud' tak hrozně střízlivý! I když já nebudu, ti na hranicích budou. **Tak** si o pas požádej.

*It's ten years since they took my passport away. Don't be so practical! Even if I'm not, the men at the frontier will be. Apply for a passport **then**.*

KI 88 (C)

tak jsem mu ještě řekla:

So I said to him:

KI 89 (M)

„Vy **tak** povídejte!

“Don’ t tell me that!”

KI 90 (C)

Natáhli na ně žlutou látku, kterou po chvíli poseli malí černí blýskáčkové, zahrabali do písku láhev s limonádou, položili na písek deku a na ni sebe. **Tak** jsme leželi, hodiny spočívali v nehybnosti a ve vzájemné blízkosti.

On them we spread a piece of yellow material, which was soon covered by small metallically shiny black beetles. We buried a bottle of lemonade, spread a blanket on the sand and lay down on it. Thus we lay there hours, in immobility and mutual proximity.

KI 91 (C)

tak tu teď stojím, ona spí za mými zády, zatímco já u okna čekám, kdy má žena zvedne oči a uvidí mě.

So here I stand, she is asleep behind me while I am waiting by the window for my wife to look up and see me.

KI 92 (C)

„**Tak** jsem včera přijel ze Svaté Hory, slyšel jste už o tom?“

“I got back from Svatá Hora yesterday. Have you heard about it?”

KI 93 (M)

„Ten?“ mávl rukou. „Mohl by si pokazit kariéru! “Vlastní slova mu připadla příliš příkrá, dodal tedy: „Ten by **tak** šel nejspíš ještě v nějakém buddhistickém procesí.“

“It might cost him his career!” His own words struck him as too harsh, for he added: “He might perhaps just walk along in some Buddhist procession.”

KI 94 (M)

Tos mi lhal? Přece bys poznala, kdybych ti v takové chvíli lhal. **Tak** proč nepřijdeš? Řekni mi, co se změnilo, v čem jsem se změnila, že se ani neozveš

Was that a lie then? Surely you’d have known if I’d told you a lie at that moment. So why don’t you come? Tell me what has changed, in what way have I changed that you don’t even ring me?

KI 95 (M)

tak pro mě zalži, když už kvůli mně nedokážeš říct pravdu!

Well then, so lie for my sake if you can’ t speak the truth for my sake!

KI 96 (C)

nedokázal jsem opravdově ani milovat ani opustit ani zůstat sám jen se svou prací. **tak** jsem možná promarnil, po čem jsem kdy v životě prahl

I have been unable either to love honestly or to walk away or to devote myself entirely to my work. Perhaps I have wasted everything I’ve ever longed for in life

KI 97 (C)

„**Tak** máme novýho dispečera!“

“Well folks, we’ve got a new dispatcher!”

KI 98 (M)

„ **tak** vidíte, oč by se i poprali. “

‘You see, the things they’ ll fight over!’

KI 99 (C)

Jak jsem tu stál v oranžové, šaškovské vestě, v čem jsem se od něho lišil? Ve své bídě, ve své touze anebo ve své naději? **Tak** jsem tedy čekal svoji milou na malém podhorském nádraží.

Standing there with my orange fool’s vest - in what way did I differ from him? In my misery, my longings, or perhaps in my hope? So I waited for my lover at the small railway station in the foothills.

KI 100 (M)
tak vidíš, je to trapné!
You see how embarrassing it is!

KX 101 (M)
" Tak to je **tedy** ten váš dědeček, o kterém jsem tolik slyšel.
' *So that 's your grandfather I 've heard so much about.*

KX 102 (C)
nikdo neví, zda to bylo z nesmělosti nebo proto, že myslel na něco jiného, zda **tedy** jeho mlčení vyjadřovalo skromnost, či nezájem
*nobody knew whether it was because of shyness or because his mind was on other things, **and thus** whether his silence expressed modesty or lack of interest*

KX 103 (M)
O co **tedy** šlo?
*What was it **then**?*

KX 104 (C)
ty mne znáš jako tvář a nikdy jsi mne neznal jinak. Nemohlo tě **tedy** ani napadnout, že moje tvář, to nejsem já.
*you know me as a face and you never knew me any other way. "**Therefore** it could never occur to you that my face is not my self."*

KX 105 (C)
Podali si **tedy** jen ruce a ona odcházela po chodníčku, který vedl mezi záhony ke dveřím domu.
*And **so** they merely shook hands and she walked off down the garden path to her door.*

KX 106 (C)
sekretářka odcházela z domu směrem k brance (šla **tedy** právě opačným směrem, než půjde o něco později Agnes ...)
*she was heading towards the gate (**thus** walking in a direction opposite to that which Agnes was to take somewhat later...)*

KX 107 (M)
„A ti, co tam žijí, čím se **tedy** od sebe liší?“
*"So **then** those who live over there, how do they differ from one another?"*

KX 108 (M)
O co **tedy** vlastně mezi nimi šlo?
*What, **then**, was at stake between them?*

KX 109 (C)
V roce 1821, **tedy** deset let po jejich posledním setkání, přijela do Výmaru a nechala se ohlásit u Goetha.
*In 1821, **in other words** ten years after their last meeting, she again visited Weimar and announced her presence to Goethe*

KX 110 (M)
Tolik si dával pozor, aby neodešel do nesmrtelnosti s pomačkanou košilí, jak to **tedy**, že najednou napsal tu strašnou větu o otravném ovádu
*He had been so careful not to depart for immortality with a rumpled shirt, **so** why did he suddenly write that terrible sentence about the annoying gad-fly*

KX 111 (C)
Budeme **tedy** mluvit o filmu a ne o mých soukromých záležitostech.
***So** let 's discuss films and not my private life.*

KX 112 (C)
Paul krájel maso na talíři, upíjel vína a říkal si: tak tu **tedy** spolu sedí dva přátelé
Paul cut the meat on his plate, sipped his wine and said to himself: here sit two friends

KX 113 (C)

Seděl **tedy** v křesle, oddával se černým myšlenkám a mechanicky natáhl ruku po zvířeti domnívaje se, že je povinován je hladit.

He sat down in an armchair, pondered his dark thoughts and mechanically stretched out his hand to the animal in the belief that it was his duty to stroke it.

KX 114 (C)

Ale nikdy nepřečetl všechny jeho básně a měl rád jen ty, o nichž mluvili jeho známí, kteří o nich mluvili jen proto, že jim je zase doporučovali jejich známí. Rimbaud **tedy** nebyl jeho estetická láska

*But he never read all of his poems and was fond only of those his friends talked about, while they in turn talked about them only because they had been recommended by their friends. Rimbaud was **therefore** not his aesthetic love*

KX 115 (M)

Co **tedy** Paulovi opravdu přinesly Rimbaudovy verše?

*What **then** did Rimbaud 's poems really give Paul?*

KX 116 (C)

Brzdil **tedy**, opatrně i rezolutně, zatímco jeho půvabná mateřská přítelkyně se mu ztrácela před očima.

He put on the brakes, carefully but resolutely, while his attractive motherly friend faded before his eyes.

KX 117 (C)

Profesor Avenarius sestupoval **tedy** s třemi letáky dolů do podzemí metra a už z dálky pozoroval, že se atmosféra v katakombách změnila

Professor Avenarius descended into the Metro with three leaflets in his pocket; from afar he was already able to observe that the atmosphere in the subway had changed

KX 118 (C)

Příliš brutální představa smrti nepoškodzovala **tedy** jemnou tkaninu krásného smutku, jenž je obestíral, a oni seděli proti sobě a chvílemi se dotýkali.

So the fine tissue of beautiful sorrow remained unharmed by too brutal an image of death; they would sit facing each other and now and again they touched each other.

KX 119 (M)

Čím se **tedy** zabývají?

What is it that occupies people?

KX 120 (M)

Bettina mu byla „uložena.“Uložena jako úkol. Auferlegt. Jak **tedy** může mít Rilke Goethovi za zlé, že se bránil úkolům, které mu byly uloženy proti jeho vůli a tak říkajíc bez jakéhokoli varování?

*Bettina was “bestowed upon him”. Assigned as a task. Auferlegt. **Then** how can Rilke blame Goethe for resisting a task that was assigned to him against his wishes and, so to speak, without any warning whatever?*

KX 121 (C)

Homo sentimentalís tam **tedy** nenašel dostatečnou protiváhu a stal se svou vlastní hyperbolou, která se běžně označuje názvem slovanská duše.

*Homo sentimentalís **thus** failed to find there a sufficient counterweight, and became his own hyperbole commonly known as the Slavic soul.*

KX 122 (C)

A přitom to, co slyší, nejsou než dva tóny, které samy o sobě nemohou obsahovat žádnou skladatelovu myšlenku, žádnou tvořivost, **tedy** žádné umění ani krásu.

*And yet he hears only two notes, which in themselves could not possibly contain anything of the composer 's ideas, any creativity, **in other words** any art or beauty.*

KX 123 (C)

dívejme se **tedy** na alegorii jako na alegorii;

let us then examine the allegory as allegory;

KX 124 (C)

Kráčí - li **tedy** na našem alegorickém obraze Beethoven proti hloučkům šlechticů, aniž smeká klobouk, nemůže to znamenat, že šlechtici jsou opovrženíhodní reakcionáři

Thus, if our allegorical picture shows Beethoven striding past a group of aristocrats without taking off his hat, it cannot mean that aristocrats were contemptible reactionaries

KX 125 (C)

Tedy ještě níž než starý člověk.

Even lower than the old.

KX 126 (C)

A **tak** zase otočím knoflíkem tam, kde Bernard vystavoval před chvílí své hříchy, ale místo něho slyším jiný hlas zpívat o novém typu značky Renault,

And I turn the dial back to where a moment ago Bernard was boasting about his sins, but instead of him I hear another voice singing about some new Renault,

KX 127 (M)

„**tak** to mě zarmucuješ!“

“I’m shocked to hear you say that!”

KX 128 (M)

„**tak** s tím musí přestat!“

“So then he’s got to stop doing it!”

KX 129 (M)

„Ah bon,“ podiví se host: „**tak** to je ta Eiffelova věž,“ a říká to stejným tónem, jako kdybyste mu ukázali portrét dědečka

“Oh, that’s the Eiffel Tower,” and he says it in the same tone of voice as if you had shown him a portrait of Grandpa

KX 130 (M)

„**tak** to je tedy ten váš dědeček, o kterém jsem tolik slyšel.“

“So that’s your grandfather I’ve heard so much about.”

KX 131 (C)

Navrhnout mu, že by mohl vzít k sobě matčinu sestru a její dceru nebylo možné, protože bylo příliš jasné, že to nechtěl. A **tak** jí napadlo, že se i otec vrací v kruhu, odkud vyšel.

She couldn’t very well suggest that he take in Mother’s sister and her daughter, for it was quite dear that he didn’t want to do that. And so it occurred to her that Father, too, was returning full circle to his beginnings.

KX 132 (C)

Dověděli se však od notáře, že všechno, co měl v bance, odkázal otec vědecké společnosti matematiků, jejímž byl jedním ze zakladatelů. **Tak** se jim stal ještě cizější než za života.

They learned from the notary, however, that Father had left everything to the society of mathematicians he had helped to found. And so he became even more of a stranger to them than he had been when he was alive.

KX 133 (C)

Brzy se jim začaly potit dlaně, ale chlapec se neodvažoval pustit ruku, kterou tak odvážně uchopil, protože by to znamenalo přiznat, že se potí a že se za to stydí. **Tak** máčeli hodinu a půl ruce v horkém vlhku

Soon their palms became sticky but the boy did not dare let go of the hand he had so daringly grasped, for that would have meant admitting that he was perspiring and ashamed of it. And so they sat, with clammy hands, for an hour and a half

KX 134 (C)

A **tak** se stalo, že gesto, které ji okouzlo na otcově sekretářce odcházející po zlaté cestě (a které mne okouzlo, když jsem viděl dámu v plavkách loučit se s plavčíkem), v ní docela usnulo.

And so it came to be that the bewitching gesture of Father’s secretary walking down the golden path (which bewitched me when I saw the woman in the swimsuit take leave of the lifeguard) had completely gone to sleep in her.

KX 135 (C)

A **tak** vždycky, když si představuje tuto scénu a dojde až k hostově otázce, ví, že bude kapitulovat a že řekne proti svému přání, proti své touze:

And so whenever she imagined this scene, she knew that when it came to the visitor 's question she would capitulate and declare against her wishes, against her desire:

KX 136 (C)

A **tak** po třinácti letech (bylo to v červenci 1824, měl pětasedmdesát a ona devětatřicet let), ji přijal u sebe, a přestože se choval upjatě, dal jí najevo, že je všechno odpuštěno a doba pohrdavého mlčení je za nimi.

And so after thirteen years (it was July 1824, he was seventy-five and she thirty-nine years old) he received her at his house, and even though he was very stiff he nevertheless indicated that everything was forgiven and that the time of scornful silence was behind them.

KX 137 (C)

tak chci, aby lidé viděli objekt té lásky.

So I want people to witness the object of that love.

KX 138 (C)

A **tak** si pořídila kočku.

And so she got a cat.

KX 139 (M)

A **tak** mu věnujete Schubertovu Nedokončenou, na kterou on po vašem odchodu plivne

And so you give him Schubert's "Unfinished," and the moment you leave he'll spit on it

KX 140 (C)

A **tak** celý příběh špatně skončil a po několika měsících byl z klavíru jen pouhý předmět na parádu či spíš na překážení;

And so the whole affair ended badly, and after a few months the piano was reduced to a mere show-object, or rather a nuisance-object;

KX 141 (C)

A **tak** se smyslem jeho života stal boj proti potratům, proti euthanasii a proti sebevraždám.

And so the struggle against abortion, against euthanasia and against suicide became the purpose of his life.

KX 142 (M)

tak proč jsi proti tomu, aby se zprávy podobaly cigaretám? " smál se Paul.

So why do you mind that news reports are like cigarettes? ' Paul laughed.

KX 143 (C)

A **tak** mu Bernardovo hoře dalo téměř zapomenout na jeho vlastní trápení, a když mu Bernard řekl:

And so Bernard 's grief almost made him forget his own troubles and when Bernard said:

KX 144 (C)

tak se díky Solženicynovi zabydlila lidská práva znovu ve slovníku naší doby;

And so, thanks to Solzhenitsyn, human rights once again found their place in the vocabulary of our times;

KX 145 (M)

" **tak** proč tě ruším teď? "

' So how is it that I 'm bothering you now? ' "

KX 146 (C)

A **tak** ten, kdo před chvílí se suverénní přezíravostí utrl obálku z knihy a podával ji ponižované milence, reagoval teď poslušně na její dotyky, líbal ji a sundával si při tom kalhoty.

And so the man who a moment ago tore off a book cover with sovereign disdain and handed it to his humbled lover, now reacted obediently to her touches, and kissed her while taking off his trousers.

KX 147 (M)

" **tak** co se změnilo, když se milujete jako dva šílenci? "

' So what has changed, if you make love like mad? ' "

KX 148 (M)

„A on jí snad řekl, že tam bude mít s sebou jinou ženu?“ „Ne.“ „**Tak** jí to měl říct.“

*“Did he tell her by any chance that he would be there with another woman?” “No.” “**Then** he should have told her.”*

KX 149 (M)

" **tak** ho dej zpátky, kde byl, " řekl Paul.

' So put it back where it was, ' said Paul.

KX 150 (M)

" **tak** já ti řeknu, co si myslím.

' Let me tell you what I think:

KY 151 (C)

Řekněme **tedy** , že myšlenka věčného návratu znamená jistou perspektivu, z níž se věci jeví jinak, než jak je známe: jeví se bez polehčující okolnosti své pomíjivosti.

*Let us **therefore** agree that the idea of eternal return implies a perspective from which things appear other than as we know them: they appear without the mitigating circumstance of their transitory nature.*

KY 152 (C)

Ale v milostné poezii všech věků žena touží být zatížena břemenem mužova těla. Nejtěžší břemeno je **tedy** zároveň obrazem nejintenzivnějšího naplnění života.

*But in the love poetry of every age, the woman longs to be weighed down by the man's body. The heaviest of burdens is **therefore** simultaneously an image of life's most intense fulfilment.*

KY 153 (M)

Co si **tedy** máme zvolit?

*What **then** shall we choose?*

KY 154 (M)

Nebyla to **tedy** jen hysterie člověka, který si v hloubi duše uvědomoval svou neschopnost lásky a začal ji proto sám sobě předstírat?

Was it simply the hysteria of a man who, aware deep down of his inaptitude for love, felt the self-deluding need to simulate it?

KY 155 (C)

Tento soucit (ve smyslu *współczucie*, *Mitgefühl*, *madkānsla*) znamená **tedy** maximální schopnost citové představitivosti, umění citové telepatie;

*This kind of compassion (in the sense of *soucít*, *współczucie*, *Mitgefühl*, *medkānsla*) **therefore** signifies the maximal capacity of affective imagination, the art of emotional telepathy.*

KY 156 (C)

Naštěstí ji Tomáš objal po deseti vteřinách a ona mohla na hlasy břicha zapomenout. Tereza se **tedy** zrodila ze situace, která brutálně odhaluje nesmiřitelnou dualitu těla a duše

*Fortunately, after the first ten seconds Tomas put his arms around her and made her forget her ventral voices. Tereza was **therefore** born of a situation which brutally reveals the irreconcilable duality of body and soul*

KY 157 (C)

Ten, kdo ji oslovil, byl **tedy** zároveň cizinec i člen tajného bratrstva.

*And **so** the man who called to her was simultaneously a stranger and a member of the secret brotherhood.*

KY 158 (C)

Sál byl prázdný. Spolu s ní v něm byl jen místní lékárník a jeho žena. Bylo **tedy** na podiu kvarteto muzikantů a v sále trio posluchačů, ale hudebníci byli tak milí, že nezrušili koncert

The hall was nearly empty. The only other people in the audience were the local pharmacist and his wife. And although the quartet of musicians on stage faced only a trio of spectators down below, they were kind enough not to cancel the concert

KY 159 (C)

Aniž o tom ví, člověk komponuje svůj život podle zákonů krásy i ve chvílích nejhlubší beznaděje. Nelze **tedy** vyčítat románu, že je fascinován tajemnými setkáními náhod

*Without realizing it, the individual composes his life according to the laws of beauty even in times of greatest distress. It is wrong, **then**, to chide the novel for being fascinated by mysterious coincidences*

KY 160 (C)

Jestliže **tedy** tiskla ve spánku Tomášovu ruku s takovou umíněností, můžeme to pochopit: od dětství se na to připravovala a trénovala.

So if in her sleep she pressed Tomas 's hand with such tenacity, we can understand why: she had been training for it since childhood.

KY 161 (C)

Ženy, které se radují nad svou stejností a nerozlišeností, oslavují vlastně svou budoucí smrt, která učiní jejich stejnost absolutní. Výstřel byl **tedy** jen šťastným naplněním jejich makabrálního pochodu.

The women, overjoyed by their sameness, their lack of diversity, were, in fact, celebrating their imminent demise, which would render their sameness absolute. So Tomas's shots were merely the joyful climax to their morbid march.

KY 162 (C)

Byl to **tedy** Tomášův rozkaz, který teď Tomášova milenka adresovala Tomášově ženě.

Thus, Tomas's mistress had just given Tomas's command to Tomas's wife.

KY 163 (M)

Zde na něm závisí vším. Kdyby ji opustil, co by se tu s ní stalo? Má **tedy** prožít už celý svůj život ve strachu, že ho ztratí?

here she was dependent on him for everything. What would happen to her here if he abandoned her? Would she have to live her whole life in fear of losing him?

KY 164 (M)

Proč **tedy** myslí každý den na to, že ho jeho milenka opustí?

Then why did he worry daily that his mistress was about to leave him?

KY 165 (C)

Poklonil se **tedy** až k zemi a oženil se s ní.

He bowed so low that he married her.

KY 166 (C)

Týkají se jen a jen toho, čemu se říkálo " občanův politický profil " (**tedy** toho, co občan říká, co si myslí, jak se chová, jak se zúčastňuje schůzi či májových průvodů).

*they deal with one thing only: the ' citizen 's political profile ' (**in other words**, what the citizen says, what he thinks, how he behaves, how he acquits himself at meetings or May Day parades).*

KY 167 (M)

A i kdyby je nakrásně shledala ošklivé, zatajila by to, protože lichocení se stalo dávno její druhou přirozeností. Proč se **tedy** rozhodla, že bude šperk, který si Sabina sama udělala, považovat za ošklivý?

*And even if she did find them ugly, she would never say so, because flattery had long since become second nature to her. Why, **then**, did she decide that the pendant Sabina had made herself was ugly?*

KY 168 (M)

Není to **tedy** jedno, zda je přikryt hlínou nebo kamenem?

What difference does it make whether they 're covered with soil or stones?

KY 169 (C)

Proto začal rozhlas (byl rok 1970) vysílat na pokračování soukromé hovory, které před dvěma lety (**tedy** na jaře 1968) vedl Procházka s universitním profesorem Václavem Černým.

*Then (in 1970, to be exact) the Czech radio broadcast a series of private talks between Prochazka and a professor friend of his which had taken place two years before (**that is**, in the spring of 1968).*

KY 170 (M)

A je si téměř jista, že dveře také neklaply. Co **tedy** dělal v té předsínce?

And she was almost certain the door hadn't closed. What had he been up to in that anteroom?

KY 171 (C)

Spor se **tedy** zúžil na tuto otázku: Opravdu nevěděli? Nebo se jen tváří, že nevěděli?

In the end, the dispute narrowed down to a single question: Did they really not know or were they merely making believe?

KY 172 (C)

Lékař (na rozdíl od politika nebo herce) je souzen jen svými pacienty a nejbližšími kolegy, **tedy** mezi čtyřmi stěnami a z očí do očí.

A doctor (unlike a politician or an actor) is judged only by his patients and immediate colleagues, that is, behind closed doors, man to man.

KY 173 (M)

Ale jak je **tedy** možné, že se něčeho tak hlubokého zbavil tak rychle, energicky a lehce?

But how could he take something so much a part of him and cast it off so fast, so forcefully, and so lightly?

KY 174 (C)

Beethoven proměnil **tedy** žertovnou inspiraci v závažný kvartet, vtip v metafyzickou pravdu.

So Beethoven turned a frivolous inspiration into a serious quartet, a joke into metaphysical truth.

KY 175 (C)

Jednal by přitom zcela v duchu Parmenidově: proměnil by těžké v lehké, **tedy** negativní v pozitivní!

Had he done so, however, he would have been in the spirit of Parmenides and made heavy go to light, that is, negative to positive!

KY 176 (C)

Tomášovi rodiče se o svého syna přestanou zajímat též. Zůstali přitom v okázale dobrých vztazích ke snaze a chlubil se vůkol svým příkladným postojem a smyslem pro spravedlnost. **Tak** se mu podařilo zbavit během krátké doby manželky, syna, matky i otce.

Tomas's parents would no longer take an interest in theirs. They made a great show of maintaining good relations with their daughter-in-law and trumpeted their exemplary stance and sense of justice. Thus in practically no time he managed to rid himself of wife, son, mother, and father.

KY 177 (C)

Jednou, když ji právě uspal a ona byla teprve v první předsíni snu, takže mu byla ještě s to odpovídat na otázky, řekl jí: „**Tak**. A teď odejdu.“

Once, when he had just lulled her to sleep but she had gone no farther than dream's antechamber and was therefore still responsive to him, he said to her, "Goodbye, I'm going now."

KY 178 (M)

" **tak** mne vyžeň! "

' Throw me out, then! '

KY 179 (C)

tak jsem namalovala svůj první cyklus obrazů, který jsem nazvala Kulisy.

And that 's how I began my first cycle of paintings. I called it ' Behind the Scenes '.

KY 180 (C)

A **tak** s ní strávil ve městě dvě hodiny a celou dobu nemohl spustit oči z jejích nohou.

So during the two hours they spent walking the city together he kept his eyes fixed on her feet.

KY 181 (M)

Sabina řekla: " **tak** se tam vraťte a bojujte. "

Sabina said: ' Then why do n't you go back and fight? '

KY 182 (M)

Divili se „**Tak** ty nechceš bojovat proti okupaci své země?“

“You mean you don't want to fight the occupation of your country?”

KY 183 (M)

" **tak** proč tam jedeš? "

' Then why are you going? '

KY 184 (C)

A **tak** náhle během neuvěřitelně krátké doby se docela změnila scenerie jeho života.

And so within an amazingly short period the backdrop of his life had changed completely.

KY 185 (M)

" **tak** o co jde? "

' Then what do you care about? '

KY 186 (C)

" **tak** mi ukažte občanskou legitimaci, " řekla Tereza.

' May I see your identification card? ' Tereza said.

KY 187 (M)

„Tak mi ukažte občanskou legitimaci,“ řekla Tereza. „Neukážu,“ řekl chlapec. „**Tak** pijte limonádu,“ řekla Tereza.

“May I see your identification card?” Tereza said. “You may not,” the boy answered. “Then how about a soft drink?” said Tereza.

KY 188 (M)

„Kde jste se tak zřídil?“ ptala se Tereza. „V hospodě naproti,“ smál se a znovu se dožadoval limonády. „**Tak** proč tam nezůstanete?“

“Where did you get so drunk?” Tereza asked. “In the bar across the street,” he said, laughing, and asked again for a soft drink. “Well, why didn’t you stay there?”

KY 189 (M)

" **tak** si toho važte, že se můžete dívat na krásnou ženu a držte hubu, " ozval se vysoký muž, který si před chvílí stoupl k pultu a pozoroval celou scénu.

' Then why not be grateful for the view of a beautiful woman and keep your mouth shut? ' interjected a tall man who had stepped up to the bar in time to observe the entire scene.

KY 190 (C)

A **tak** tam byli na rozlehlém trávníku tři muži přitíštěni zády ke třem stromům, každý s páskou na očích a s hlavou obrácenou k nebi.

And so three men, their eyes blindfolded, their heads turned to the sky, stood with their backs against three trees on the endless lawn.

KY 191 (C)

A **tak** šli po širokém trávníku a Tereza nebyla s to se rozhodnout pro žádný strom.

But as they walked across the open lawn, Tereza was unable to choose a tree. No one forced her to hurry, but she knew that in the end she would not escape.

KY 192 (C)

Jeden z nich, velmi nadaný mladý lékař S. se Tomáše zeptal: " **tak** jsi jim to sepsal? "

One of the latter. Doctor S., a talented young physician, asked Tomas one day, ' Well, have you written it up for them? '

KY 193 (M)

„Poslyš, co víš o mém odvolání? Četl jsi ho?“ „Ne,“ odpověděl S. „**Tak** co kecáš?“

“Tell me, what do you know about my retraction?” said Tomas. “Have you read it?” “No,” said S. “Then what are you babbling about?”

KY 194 (C)

tak seděli proti sobě a jejich ruce byly na těle toho druhého.

And so they sat there face to face, their hands moving in stages along each other 's bodies.

KY 195 (C)

Aby zahnal ty myšlenky, řekl: " **tak** kterým oknem mám začít? "

To clear his mind of these thoughts, he said, ' Well, which window do you want me to start with? '

KY 196 (C)

Řekl, že je čím dál více lidí ve vězení jen proto, že zastávají svůj názor, a uzavřel svůj výklad slovy: " A **tak** jsme si řekli, že by se mělo něco udělat. "

He said that more and more people were going to prison for no offence other than upholding their own opinions, and concluded with the words ' And so we 've decided to do something. '

KY 197 (C)

tak jsme si řekli, že by bylo dobré napsat petici, kterou by podepsali nejvýznamnější čeští intelektuálové, jejichž jména mají ještě nějakou váhu. "

And so we 've decided to draft a petition and have it signed by the most important Czech intellectuals, the ones who still mean something. '

KY 198 (M)

Tereza řekla: " **tak** já ti to řeknu.

' Well then, I 'll tell you, ' she said.

KY 199 (C)

A **tak** se omluvil.

And so he apologetically-declined.

KY 200 (M)

" **tak** se ho na to zeptej! "

' Why do n't you ask him? '